





## Israelis Send Waves of Jets Against Egypt

### Seize Cache of Arms In Raid in Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV, April 7 (UPI)—Israeli planes today hit Egyptian targets in waves of strikes lasting more than three hours, military spokesmen said.

The sorties came as military sources said Israeli soldiers killed two Arab guerrillas and wounded another during a raid early today on an arms cache in the Gaza Strip.

The military spokesmen said all jets returned safely after attacking military targets along the central and southern sectors of the Suez Canal and around Zafarana, on the western shore of the Gulf of Suez. Israeli jets last took to the skies Friday, when, spokesmen said, they concentrated on missile sites around al-Mansura, 75 miles north of Cairo.

Today's air strikes came after fierce artillery duels across the canal killed two Israelis and wounded three others in the central and northern sectors, a spokesman said. In the Gaza Strip incident, Israeli sources identified one of the dead guerrillas as Salameh el-Arabi, 39, long sought as operations commander for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the area.

The battle between the troops and guerrillas occurred when Israeli security forces swooped on the arms cache in Khan Yunis. Fourteen suspects were also rounded up for questioning. The raid was considered a major boost to Israeli efforts to stamp out guerrilla warfare.

#### Egypt Reports Raid

CAIRO, April 7 (UPI)—Egypt said its commandos crossed the Suez Canal into Sinai early today and ambushed an Israeli patrol, destroying a tank and a helicopter and killing or wounding the occupants.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said no Israeli patrol was attacked by Egyptian commandos today.

## Eban Prepared to Meet Arabs Without Setting Conditions

JERUSALEM, April 7 (Reuters)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today Israel was ready for any meeting between Israeli and Egyptian or other Arab representatives without stipulating any procedural conditions.

But Israel would decide who its representative would be, he told the Knesset (parliament) here.

Mr. Eban was outlining the government's policy following its rejection of a reported peace initiative involving President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Nahum Gold-

mann, president of the World Jewish Congress.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir said here tonight that President Nasser knew Israel's address, "and if he were to suggest a meeting, we would agree to it immediately, even if it were secret."

(Mrs. Meir spoke in the general debate in the Knesset which followed the policy statement by Mr. Eban.)

An Egyptian government spokesman yesterday denied that President Nasser had offered to confer with Dr. Goldmann in Cairo on the Middle East conflict.

But the 75-year-old Jewish leader last night still maintained he had been told that the Egyptian leader was personally behind the proposal to meet him.

Announcing its rejection of the idea Sunday night, the Israeli government said that according to Dr. Goldmann, President Nasser stipulated that the meeting should take place with its official and public approval.

#### No Foreign Dictates

Mr. Eban told the Knesset today that Israel could not permit any foreign element to dictate who should represent it at any such meeting and what his ideas should be.

Dr. Goldmann is considered by Israelis to be one of the most extreme doves, and out of tune with majority public opinion.

Mr. Eban said that a meeting with representatives of Arab countries was not an aim in itself, but should serve to convince the Arabs that Israel's stand was based on deep convictions.

Dr. Goldmann was not suited to be Israel's representative as his ideas were opposed to those held by the government and the Knesset, he added.

Mr. Eban said that since the six-day war, Israel had made numerous different attempts to make contact with the Arab countries, including during the last few days.

Mr. Eban said Dr. Goldmann told him certain sources assured him they could arrange a meeting with President Nasser on condition that it took place with the knowledge and agreement of the government and that this was published, but without Dr. Goldmann having to follow Israeli government policy, which he opposed.

Mr. Eban said Dr. Goldmann also told him that if Israel rejected the offer, Egypt was likely to publish it. "If so, the confusion surrounding the so-called peace initiative remained unclarified today. Several Israeli newspapers said the government's curt and unexplained rejection harmed Israel's image in its search for a negotiated peace with the Arabs."

## Arabs Ask \$1 Million for Ancient Texts

JERUSALEM, April 7 (AP)—A mysterious collection of ancient papyrus texts is being offered to the Israeli government for \$1 million, its Arab owners said today.

Premier Golda Meir's cabinet has been secretly debating whether to purchase the papyri since fears that Israel, if it rejects the offer, could be losing a national asset comparable to the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The 2,485 pieces of papyrus, located in a Jerusalem bank vault, are owned by two Jerusalem Arabs, Fawzi Mansour, an established antiquities dealer, and Issa Marog, director of the St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in east Jerusalem.

Some of the papyri are said to throw light on early Jewish history as well as the origins of Islam. Others relate to economic and religious matters, and include correspondence between various governors of Palestine.

Mr. Marog said the texts, some dating back 2,000 years, have never been thoroughly deciphered, and that knowledge of their contents is sketchy.

Jerusalem's prestigious Hebrew University has turned down the offer, calling the price exorbitant and claiming most of the papyri are fragmentary and in poor condition.

The texts arrived here from Jordan eight months ago. The first to learn of their existence was Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, an amateur archaeologist. But Gen. Dayan was quoted as saying the price was "beyond my capability."

The owners said they would release more details soon, probably next week.

Mr. Marog said he also had been in contact with foreign institutions and would wait for another month for word from the Israelis before deciding to sell the papyri abroad.

## Kopechne Inquiry 'Closed'; Grand Jury Takes No Action

(Continued from Page 1)

filed back into the sprawling second-floor courtroom of the Edgemoor Courthouse to make their report.

"Do you have any presentiments [indications] to make," superior court clerk Sophia Campos asked the foreman.

Mr. Leland stood up and said the grand jury had no indictments to present.

Judge Paquet then dismissed them, reminding them again of their pledge of secrecy.

Looking happier than he has for days, Mr. Dins was asked by newsmen later if this was "the end of the Kopechne story."

"This is the end of this particular investigation into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne," he said, evidently mindful of testimony of the 21 witnesses at the inquest and findings of the inquest judge that have yet to be made public.

Apparently feeling blocked at every turn, the grand jurors ended their investigation after delving into a few rumors that some had heard, and coming up empty-handed. They left the court-

house with pay of \$14 a day and the thanks of Judge Paquet, who said he hoped they were satisfied that "you have performed your service as you saw it."

The jurors had no comment about the.

#### Sea. Kennedy Satisfied

WASHINGTON, April 7 (Reuters)—Sen. Kennedy said today he was satisfied with the Edgemoor grand jury's decision to take no further action in the death of Miss Kopechne and hoped it would be the end of the issue.

Sen. Kennedy told reporters: "I am obviously very much satisfied. 'I'm hoping that we've reached the end of this for the sake of all the people involved.'"

He also said: "It's been a very difficult time, this has been a tragedy."

He said he felt the inquiries had been complete and there were no further matters that needed pursuing.

## Tories Take Lead In 1st Round of British Voting

LONDON, April 7 (UPI)—The Conservatives took the lead today in a week-long series of local elections that will give Prime Minister Harold Wilson a strong indication of his chances if he were to call national parliamentary elections in the near future.

In Norfolk, a largely farming area, the Conservatives strengthened their hold on the local council by winning five seats previously held by Labour.

In Monmouthshire, a county on the Welsh border, the Welsh Nationalist party, Plaid Cymru, won its first seat on the 68-man county council. Labour won 44 seats, taking two from other parties, while the Tories got six posts, taking two from Labour.

Norfolk and Monmouthshire were the first two counties to vote. Ten more counties were casting ballots today.



TO WAR AGAIN—Vietnamese war veterans marching through Saigon to the presidential palace, where more than 50 war cripples and amputees used their wheelchairs as battering rams and crutches like clubs to rent some 100 tear-gas-throwing police. The veterans were demonstrating to demand better living conditions. At right, one veteran carries the artificial legs of the amputee in the wheelchair.

## Scheel Won't Attend Rites For Sprei

BONN, April 7 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will take part in none of the official memorial ceremonies being organized by the Guatemalan government for Count Karl von Sprei, the West German ambassador murdered by rebels Sunday night, a spokesman said today.

Mr. Scheel will leave Bonn by special air force plane late Thursday, arriving in Guatemala early Friday, Juergen Ruffus told a news conference.

The foreign minister hopes to call on President Julio Cesar Montenegro to reiterate Bonn's disavowal at the way the Guatemalan government reacted to Count von Sprei's abduction, Mr. Ruffus said.

Mr. Scheel will take part in a requiem mass for Count von Sprei, returning to Bonn with the body immediately afterward.

The foreign minister will not attend the official lying-in-state being organized by the Guatemalan government, Mr. Ruffus declared.

Political observers said Mr. Scheel's decision underlined Bonn's conviction that Guatemalan authorities did less than they could to protect Count von Sprei and to arrange his release after he was kidnapped.

Members of Count von Sprei's family will fly to Guatemala with Mr. Scheel.

A family spokesman said Count Arando Constantino, eldest son of the murdered ambassador, flew to Guatemala from Munich today to join his mother at the funeral and help arrange the transfer of his father's body to West Germany. Count Arando, 24, is a student in St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Brandt at Camp David

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived at Camp David, the presidential retreat, today after he had been visiting German Air Force trainees at Fort Bliss, Texas.

After two days of rest at Camp David, Mr. Brandt will begin the official part of his U.S. visit when he is received by President Nixon at the White House Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Brandt, who seemed to have enjoyed his four-day stay at Fort Bliss, was the first foreign head of state ever to have visited foreign troops training at this U.S. Army missile center.

His visit, however, was marred by the assassination in Guatemala of Count von Sprei. The slaying forced the chancellor to cancel one of his activities here, a trip to Juarez, across the Mexican border.

Late yesterday, Mr. Brandt received an apology from the Guatemalan government over the death of the count.

The note, signed by Guatemalan President Julio Cesar Montenegro, called the death of Count von Sprei a "lamentable event." The note was also in answer to Mr. Brandt's second appeal for the life of the diplomat, sent to Guatemala early Sunday.

A German official said that although the matter regarding Mr. Brandt's appeal is now obsolete, the Guatemalan note was one of "courtesy."

It was Th — — at Long MOSCOW, April 7 (AP)—Voi-

River boatmen noted a white sturgeon weighing 1,780 pounds, Tass reported. It said the gigantic fish contained 300 pounds of caviar.

## Saigon Blocks Student March But Protest Movement Gains

By Philip Shabecoff

SAIGON, April 7 (NYT)—A student protest movement is rapidly gathering momentum in South Vietnam despite government efforts to smother it.

Yesterday, police sealed off the office of the students' "struggle committee," which is directing a general strike by Saigon University's approximately 32,000 students.

Police and soldiers occupied all branches of the university Sunday to block a planned mass meeting and student march on President Nguyen Van Thieu's palace.

But the police action apparently has not slowed the growth of the protest movement. Students at the universities at Hue and Can Tho and the Buddhist Van Hanh University have offered support to the Saigon students.

Eight Roman Catholic priests supporting the student movement and charging police brutality against student detainees.

Leaders of the movement claimed yesterday that 20 students have volunteered to disembowel themselves and five more have offered to commit suicide by fire if the students' demands are not met.

The immediate cause of the walk-out at Saigon University was the arrest on March 10 of Huynh Tan Mam, acting chairman of the university's student union.

The police said that Mr. Mam was a Communist and an agent of the Viet Cong. But the students dispute the accusation.

The protest movement and the strike are intended to force the government to give Mr. Mam and other arrested students, speedy trials by independent civilian courts.

The student protesters also are insisting that the government explain all charges of communism and other vague accusations against all students arrested and detained in recent years.

Finally, they are demanding that the government end its "repressive measures" against the students and respect the principle of university autonomy.

Disagreement On Rites for Slain Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

today and life began returning to normal.

Rumors of a coup d'etat and further diplomatic kidnappings raced through Guatemala City last night. The government denied the stories and reiterated that it still controlled the country.

"All these speculations are a product of the state of nervousness in which the citizens find themselves," said a Defense Ministry spokesman.

Trial Ordered for Rebels

GUATEMALA CITY, April 7 (AP)—Guatemala's Supreme Court today ordered the trial of five Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) members while an intensified search continued for other FAR members in connection with the Sunday slaying of Count von Sprei.

The five left-wing guerrillas were part of the ransom demanded by the count's kidnappers in exchange for the diplomat's release.

FAR leaders for the ransom of 23 jailed guerrillas and a \$700,000 ransom.

The five men are charged with the Jan. 13 slaying of the intelligence chief of the national police, Justo Lopez Castana, and the abduction of Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr, U.S. Labor Attaché Sean M. Holly and banker Miguel Gabriel Biguria.

Mr. Fuentes Mohr and Mr. Holly were released the first week of March in exchange for five jailed FAR members who were flown to Mexico. A cash settlement obtained by Mr. Gabriel Biguria's safe release.

Meanwhile, it was announced today that an unknown number of people have been detained in the massive search for the killers. A government spokesman was unable to say whether any of those arrested had any connection with Count von Sprei's murder.

Atrocities Hearings

The group was formed in New York last summer to travel around the country conducting hearings on alleged atrocities in Vietnam. Among the members of the policy-making board are Noam Chomsky, professor of linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ralph Schoenman, director, American Foundation for Social Justice and former secretary to the late Earl Warren; Dick Gregory, the comedian; Melvin I. Wolf, director of the legal department, American Civil Liberties Union; Eric Selts, executive secretary, National Lawyers Guild; and Andrew Stapp of the American Servicemen's Union.

Other hearings are scheduled to be held this month in Toronto and Boston.

At yesterday's hearing the former gunship pilot, who said he had served with the 1st Squadron, 8th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division (Airmobile), said the incident occurred in late July or early August of 1967, just north of Hue. The co-pilot of the major's air-

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Ex-Pilot Says Another Copter Killed 33 Vietnam Civilians

By Douglas Robinson

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7 (NYT)—A former Army helicopter pilot charged yesterday that an Army major in another helicopter killed 33 unarmed men, women and children as they ran across an open field in a 1967 incident in the central highlands of South Vietnam.

The pilot, former Warrant Officer David Bressen, said he had not personally seen the shooting, but had heard the conversations relating to it on his aircraft radio. He said he had also helped "police" the bodies in the field.

"None of them were armed," he said. "In fact, one of the dead was a boy of about 10 who was still holding the handle of a cow."

[The Associated Press quoted Mr. Bressen as also saying: "We found only one carbine and a few hand grenades with the bodies."]

Mr. Bressen, now a student at the American International College here, made his charge at a hearing conducted by the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on United States War Crimes in Vietnam.

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Pullout Decision Due This Month

WASHINGTON, April 7 (Reuters)—President Nixon will announce a decision this month on the next U.S. troop out in Vietnam, the White House said today.

The statement by press secretary Ron Ziegler strengthened the belief here that the President has seen nothing in recent events in South Vietnam to delay his program of regular reductions in the number of Americans fighting in Vietnam.

U.S. troop strength in Vietnam now is at its lowest point in three years. By April 15 it should be down to 434,000 the target set by Mr. Nixon when he announced the third phase of his withdrawal program last December.

The troop cut of 50,000 men, now almost completed, will bring to 110,000 the number of Americans so far pulled out of Vietnam since Mr. Nixon's disengagement decision last summer.

## Nearly 500 Reds Reported Killed in Siege of Beret Cam

SAIGON, April 7 (AP)—U.S. bombers ranged from inside Laos to South Vietnam's Central Highlands in heavy attacks that reportedly killed nearly 500 North Vietnamese troops besieging a North Vietnamese base on the border, military spokesmen said today.

The raids yesterday cost two American bombers shot down over Laos, with one pilot killed and another rescued and no reported injuries, the U.S. command said. An F-100 jet was shot down in the southern panhandle of Laos, which borders the Central Highlands, and a propeller-driven A-1 Skyraider was downed in the Plaines des Jarres, in northern Laos.

South Vietnamese headquarters claimed 493 North Vietnamese troops were killed in all-day fighting yesterday around the Green Beret camp at Dak Suan in the northern Central Highlands eight miles from the Laotian border and 277 miles north-northeast of Saigon.

The high toll of Communists claimed killed, however, was subject to debate.

If the claim is accurate, it would be one of the highest Communist tolls for a single engagement in the entire war.

But a U.S. spokesman cast doubt on the claim, since there was no indication that elements of a North Vietnamese regiment besieging the camp since last Wednesday had pulled back.

A report from U.S. Air Force pilots on the scene, independent of headquarters communications here, said, "The situation continues to be critical, with no apparent letup in sight."

Only ten North Vietnamese weapons were recovered from the battlefield after the daylong fighting yesterday, and allied spokesmen said they could offer no explanation for the few weapons found in ratio to the high toll of Communist troops reported killed.

South Vietnamese headquarters said in a communique that 270 of the North Vietnamese troops were killed by artillery and heavy air strikes by both the U.S. and South Vietnamese air forces.

U.S. Air Force planes from five different bases launched scores of raids around the camp.

U.S. B-52 Strategic Air Command bombers also launched ten strikes five miles northwest of the camp, dropping 300 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese troop concentrations, base camp, bunkers, gun positions and supply depots.

U.S. forward air controllers taking part in the raids said American tactical fighter-bombers killed 102 North Vietnamese soldiers. The controllers said they made their "body count" from the air.

The fighting was triggered during sweeps outside the camp by two South Vietnamese Ranger battalions and civilian irregulars led by American Green Berets.

The total South Vietnamese force numbered more than 1,000 troops.

South Vietnamese headquarters said government casualties were light. Field reports said ten South Vietnamese troops were killed and 23 wounded.

Elsewhere, the U.S. command reported 38 Communist rocket and mortar attacks overnight. Headquarters said only 13 of the attacks caused casualties or damage, wounding five Americans.

North Vietnamese troops reportedly dug in half a mile from the Cambodian border today, caused casualties or damage, wounding five Americans.

U.S. fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships raked the North Vietnamese force, which an American field commander described as of "substantial size."

Believed Captured—Sean Flynn, 29, son of the late movie actor Errol Flynn, is believed to be among newsmen reported captured by the Viet Cong.

Cambodia to Free Hijacked Ship and Its Crew Today

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7 (UPI)—The hijacked munitions ship, Columbia Eagle, will be released, Cambodia at 3 a.m. (1100 GMT) tomorrow, Sen. Robert Packard, Ore., said today.

He said he had been told by the State Department that the ship, its cargo of munitions, its entire crew, except the two hijackers who have been given political asylum in Cambodia, will be released.

Sen. Packard said the State Department advised him that so far as it knew the men had been treated well while detained in Cambodia.

The ship was seized by two armed members of the crew on March 13 and diverted to Sihanoukville, Cambodia. The two hijackers, Clyde McKay, of Escondido, Calif., and Alvin Glaskowski, of Long Beach, Calif., said they took over the ship to protest the war.

2 U.S. Jets Downed in Laos; Pilot Dies

VIENTIANE, April 7 (UPI)—Two U.S. Air Force planes flying over Laos in support of the government were shot down by guerrilla forces, the U.S. command said today, and one American pilot was killed.

The losses yesterday brought to 15 the total of U.S. aircraft reported downed over Laos since the United States resumed air support of the government in March 1969.

U.S. military spokesmen said the pilot of an F-100 Super Sabre was killed when his jet fighter was hit by ground fire and crashed in the lower panhandle region of Laos.

Perot Rebuffed By Pathet Lao in Vientiane Again

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 7 (NYT)—E. Ross Perot, the Texas businessman, was again rebuffed by Communist representatives here today in his campaign to represent the interests of military prisoners in the Vietnam war.

As they did yesterday, officials at the North Vietnamese Embassy here refused to receive him or to accept information about or messages from North Vietnamese prisoners that Mr. Perot obtained last week during a tour of South Vietnamese prisoner camps.

Mr. Perot gained admittance to the headquarters here of the Communist Pathet Lao representative, Col. Seth Pethany, but after two hours and ten minutes of discussion with him was unsuccessful in obtaining information he sought about American prisoners held by the Pathet Lao insurgents.

Col. Seth Pethany had told four American women that only if U.S. planes stopped bombing Laos would he give them information about missing American fliers they think may be Pathet Lao prisoners.



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## U.S.-Financed Study Declares

## Pentagon Orders Not Very Profitable

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—Defense contracts are not really profitable for the nation's big corporations, a Pentagon-financed study indicated yesterday.

Indeed, the Logistics Management Institute study reported, profits on defense work run lower than on the companies with \$200 million

straight commercial sales.

The institute's president, William P. Finner, said profit pressure was pushing big companies away from defense work into products aimed at civilian sales.

In a statistics-crammed, 66-page report issued by the Pentagon, the institute's study covered all 42 of defense work run lower than on the companies with \$200 million

or more in defense sales and a cross-section of companies with \$25 million to \$200 million in defense sales.

The survey was conducted, Mr. Finner said, to provide Pentagon officials with a better idea of inequities in defense profits and financing.

Critics have contended that defense contractors derived various hidden profits through the use of government plants and through assigning costs of commercial research and excessive administrative overhead to defense work.

Last year Congress ordered the General Accounting Office to undertake a long-range study of defense profits.

The institute survey, updating a review of 1958-67 defense profits, covered 1968. Major defense companies' profits from Pentagon work were contrasted with profits from their commercial business and more importantly profits of an "industrial comparison group" of comparable durable-goods manufacturers.

Among the institute's findings for 1968 were these:

• Average before-tax profits on defense sales were 3.9 percent in contrast to 7.6 percent earned on the contractors' commercial sales and 9.3 percent by the all-commercial durable-goods manufacturers.

• The profit on sales actually realized by the defense industry under price-competitive Pentagon contracts averaged 2 percent.

• Profits on sales under "cost plus fixed fee" contracts averaged 4.3 percent, under "cost plus incentive fee" contracts, 6 percent, under "firm fixed price" contracts, 3.3 percent.

• As a percentage of total capital investment, major defense companies earned 13.8 percent before taxes on defense business and 15.3 percent on non-defense business, while the durable-goods manufacturers earned 19.5 percent.

Half the 40 companies covered in the 1958-67 survey, Mr. Finner said, did more than 70 percent of their annual sales in 1967 with the Pentagon. Of these, 13 reported defense sales accounting for 90 percent of the company total.

In 1968, 26 of these companies were in the over-70 percent bracket, and none was in the 90 percent category. Mergers and acquisitions, as well as internal diversification, accounted for the change, Mr. Finner said.

## Young Pilots Dismayed by F-14

## Conflict Grows Within Navy Over Developing New Fighter

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—The Navy is investing billions of dollars in a controversial new fighter plane that has touched off a sharp division within the fleet and at the Pentagon.

The service's top brass say that the aircraft, the F-14, will give the Navy an air superiority weapon we can live with for 15 years.

But younger pilots who will fly the plane have been expressing their dismay at closed meetings. They have been calling for a simpler, lighter, more maneuverable craft to assure themselves an advantage in close-in duels with enemy planes.

Some Pentagon studies by civilian specialists, hotly contested by the Navy's leaders, indicate that the F-14 will be at a disadvantage in a dogfight with the Russians' latest MIG-21.

There are widely differing estimates of what the new fighter will cost. Over a ten-year period the Navy calculates it can buy 1,200 for \$11.8 billion. But the Pentagon critics say that \$25 billion, more than twice as much, is a more realistic figure.

Vice-Admiral Thomas F. Conolly, the deputy chief of naval operations for air, has been the F-14's most eloquent spokesman. Along with John S. Foster, the Pentagon's director of research and engineering, Adm. Conolly has extolled the virtues of the F-14 at private gatherings of skeptical pilots.

## D'Aragnan Problem

In a recent interview, the peppy admiral said the "dilemma" of the F-14 is a problem. They think it's better to fight with a sword than a pistol. But they've never been saddled with the power of this one.

One veteran fighter pilot scoffs: "With the F-14, you don't have the problem of determining where the enemy is. You know he's going to be on your tail. Therefore, there is an absolute requirement for a missile that shoots backwards."

Although billed primarily as a fighter with the job of destroying enemy craft, the F-14 is a complex craft that has been designed to carry out other chores. It is supposed to be constructed to fight in all kinds of weather and at night, to destroy targets on the ground and to stand off at a distance and destroy incoming planes with its six Phoenix missiles.

The heart of the argument over the F-14 is this complicated missile, a device placed on the plane to protect vulnerable aircraft carriers from enemy bombers.

In effect, the Navy is banking on the radar-directed Phoenix, costing \$400,000 each, to be so effective that it will destroy enemy fighters before they can close for a dogfight.

## Connelly's Pistol

This is Adm. Conolly's "pistol." It is, he says, "efficient to knock him (an enemy) down at a distance. It's inefficient to fight him close up."

Whatever the virtues or defects of Phoenix, Adm. Conolly insists that the F-14 will still give his pilots a dogfighting advantage over the MIG-21. He concedes that the plane, three times the weight and volume of the simpler Russian model, is less maneuverable. But he argues that this is offset by its more powerful engine.

Maneuverability is the capacity to turn sharply. Here, the civilian studies show that the MIG has a 35 percent advantage over both versions of the F-14.

The new plane will be equipped with the most complicated fire-control system so far developed, a complex array of electronic countermeasures to foil enemy radar and different panels to enable it to navigate in all kinds of weather.

Complexity inevitably means breakdowns and this gives the critics another point of contention. They estimate that the MIG-21, with its elementary instruments, will fly two or three times a day for every single flight of the F-14.

The Navy could have bought the simpler, more maneuverable fighter so many of its pilots want. A Pentagon design of such a model put its cost at 40 percent of the F-14, but Adm. Conolly declares that this would have been inefficient and, ultimately, more costly.

## Ask \$750 Million

A single plane capable of performing several missions—dogfighting, bombing of surface targets and the ability to destroy enemy craft at a distance—meets, he says, the shifting conditions and requirements of a battle.

So far, Congress has authorized funds for 12 test aircraft. The Navy is asking \$750 million this year alone to build the first 26 production models and some arms and equipment.

The first test plane is scheduled to begin final assembly in July and to make its initial flight in January, 1971.

## FDA Lifts Ban Against Drug Used in Treating Psychotics

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—The Food and Drug Administration has licensed the much-discussed drug, lithium carbonate, for treatment of an important form of mental illness.

Some experts consider the drug to be the most effective treatment for the manic phase of manic-depressive psychosis. Lithium is widely used for that purpose elsewhere in the world but has not previously been licensed in the United States because of concern over its potential dangers.

The action by the drug agency indicates that its officers have decided that the drug is too useful to be barred any longer, despite the fact that it must be used with caution. It has been under study in the United States for at least five years.

It has been in use much longer than that elsewhere in the world. The study of lithium that is generally considered to be the definitive one on the subject was completed in 1954 by Dr. Mogens Schou of Denmark. It was first reported useful against mental illness in 1949 by Dr. J. P. J. Cade of Australia.

Common Mental Illness

Manic-depressive illness is considered one of the two most common forms of serious mental illness in the United States. The other is schizophrenia.

Dr. Frederick Goodwin of the

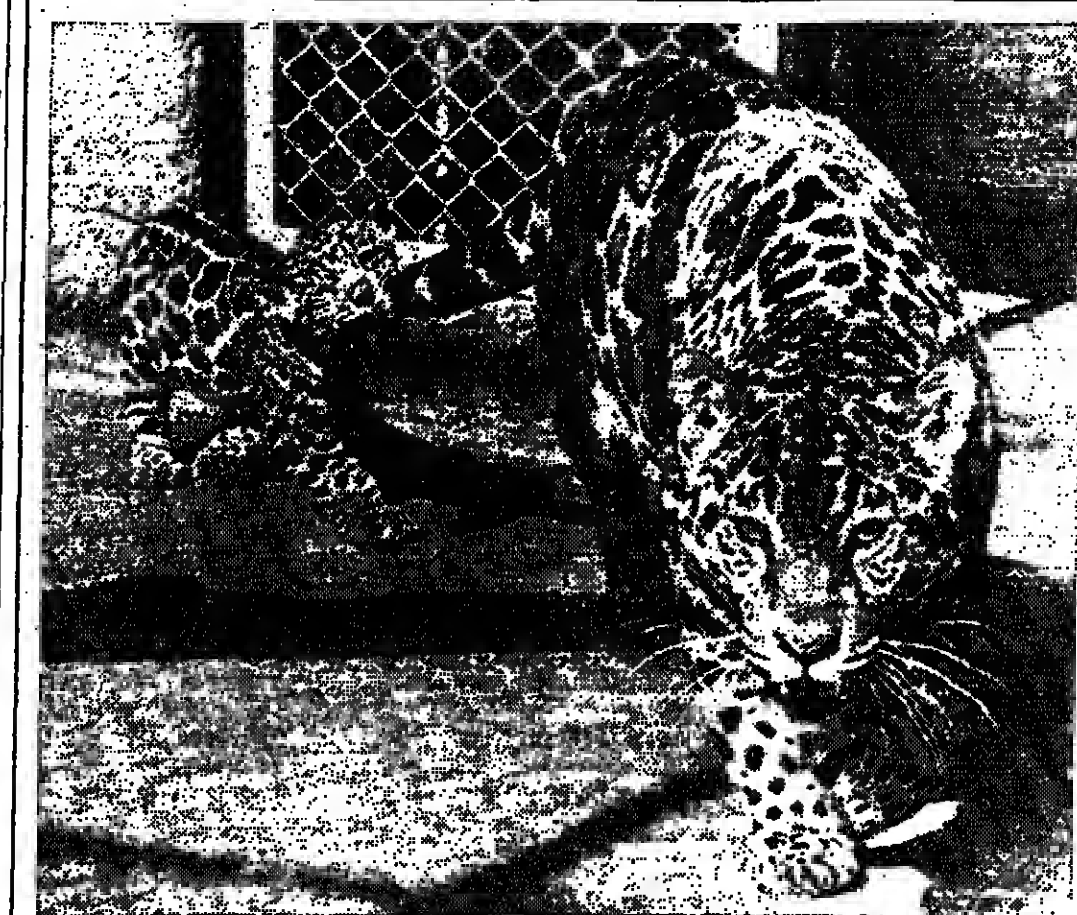
National Institute of Mental Health said yesterday that treatment of the manic-depressive patient has been particularly discouraging in the past. Two avenues of treatment for the manic state have been electro-shock and heavy doses of tranquilizers. Neither has proven entirely satisfactory.

Dr. Goodwin, who is chief investigator in the institute's in-house studies of lithium treatment, said that lithium actually seems to treat the manic symptoms. In contrast, tranquilizers have only a sedative effect on these patients, leaving them subdued but still manic, he said.

The person in the manic state is usually over-active, talks too loudly and too rapidly, has grandiose ideas of his own abilities and is likely to launch entirely impractical schemes often with the foolish spending of large sums of money. In a depressive state, the same person may be suicidal.

The Food and Drug Administration sent out letters to manufacturers Friday announcing that lithium carbonate could be sold as a prescription drug for treating acute manic episodes of manic-depressive psychosis. One manufacturer, Smith Kline & French Laboratories of Philadelphia, announced the availability of Eskalith, its brand of the drug, yesterday.

Others are expected to follow.



TIGER BY THE TAIL—In this case, it's a 3-month-old jaguar cub that's biting its mother at the San Francisco zoo. The cub reportedly has a terrible temper.

## U.S. Judge Forbids Gov. Kirk To Bar Fla. School Integration

By Bruce Galphin

TAMPA, Fla., April 7 (WP).—A federal district judge enjoined Florida Gov. Claude Kirk yesterday from interfering with school integration in Manatee County. The judge ordered Gov. Kirk into court to face civil contempt charges for his actions in the county.

The governor's "stand in the schoolhouse door" attempt appeared to be over one day after he removed the Manatee superintendent and Board of Education and assumed personal control of the county schools.

Gov. Kirk's only reaction to the order was, "That's what I wanted—my day in federal court."

He left the school superintendent's office in Bradenton, some 40 miles south of here, before a federal marshal arrived with U.S. District Judge Ben Krentzman's order. The papers were served on one of his aides and the governor returned to Tallahassee.

Judge Krentzman ordered Gov. Kirk to appear in District Court here to "show cause, if he has any, why he should not be held in civil contempt by reason of his failure to obey the order of this court of Jan. 23, 1970."

## Fight to Intervene

The U.S. government meanwhile sought and was granted permission to intervene in the case. Judge Krentzman approved the government request after conferring with U.S. Attorney John Briggs, who is expected to oppose Gov. Kirk's assuming control of the schools.

The judge did not rule directly on the legality of Gov. Kirk's ousting the school board, but merely ordered him not to engage in "any activity or conduct which will serve in any way or fashion to impede the implementation of the desegregation plan."

But Gov. Kirk's action was challenged in Tallahassee by Florida Attorney General Earl F. Felt, who is expected to file a motion to dismiss the government's intervention.

## \$7 Million in Heroin Seized in Bronx Raid

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI).—Police confiscated 24 pounds of raw heroin worth \$7 million yesterday in a raid on a Bronx apartment. One man was arrested.

The suspect was identified as Angelo Ortiz, 43. Police said he offered no resistance when they arrived with a search warrant. Police said the heroin, after it was processed and sold in "mickel bags" costing \$5 on the street, would have brought in \$7 million.

## Potential Hijacker Disarmed by Pilot On U.S. Flight

By Bruce Galphin

PITTSBURGH, April 7 (AP).—A Trans World Airlines plane en route from San Francisco to Pittsburgh landed safely here last night after an armed man who walked into the cockpit was subdued, the FBI said.

The suspect was taken away by FBI agents seconds after the plane rolled to a stop. The FBI named the man as Lynn L. Little, 22, of McKeesport, Pa. He was held in jail pending the filing of charges.

The other 59 passengers apparently did not know what was going on, although two of them "possibly saw the man enter the cockpit from where they sat," a TWA spokesman said.

The official said the man surrendered his weapon, a pistol, to the pilot after he told the pilot he thought the Boeing-808 was bound for Boston. He "appeared frustrated" when told it was not.

## Minor Collision Led to Deaths Of 4 Officers, Murder Suspect

SAUGUS, Calif., April 7 (AP).—Police said today that a minor car collision led to 12 hours of gunfire that left four California highway patrolmen and another man shot dead.

Recovering in a hospital from a pistol wound in the chest was a 28-year-old man identified by police as one of the two principals in the lengthy shooting. The second man was dead, of an apparently self-inflicted shotgun blast in the head.

The men were suspected of holding up a supermarket Sunday and of a homicide in Portland, Ore., on another occasion, United Press International reported.

The wounded man was booked for investigation of murder under the name Russell Lowell Talbert, 33, the name on identification papers he had on his person.

Police said, however, that a man of the same name in Winston-Salem, N.C., had reported his identification papers stolen in a burglary last February at his home. The FBI was asked to check the wounded man's fingerprints.

The police reconstruction of the events which ended with five men dead went like this:

Two officers in a highway patrol car received a complaint from a

motorist that two men in a car pointed a shotgun at him after a collision or Interstate 5 about 35 miles north of Los Angeles.

The patrol car chased the two men and spotted their car parked outside a coffee shop here. The occupants of the car shot the two policemen down.

Another patrol car pulled up and also came under fire. One of the two officers in the car was killed immediately. His partner held off the gunman for five minutes before falling, mortally wounded.

The two men fled in their car but abandoned it when the third went flat on a dead end street. They took to the surrounding hills.

One man, identified by police as Jack W. Twining, 33, took refuge in the home of Glenn S. Hoag, but released him unharmed after a five-hour police siege. When police charged the house with tear gas grenades, a shotgun blast rang out and the man fell dead—he "blew his head off," one deputy said.

Meanwhile, the second man had exchanged shots with Dan Schwartz, 40, who was in a camper truck and, although wounded, fled in the vehicle. He was arrested a short distance away and taken to the hospital.

## 7 Selassie Guards Killed

ADDIS ABABA, April 7 (AP).—Seven soldiers were killed and 71 injured, some seriously, when an army bus carrying bodyguards of Emperor Haile Selassie overturned yesterday close to Jubilee Palace, the emperor's official residence.

## Without Boosting Mail Rate

## Senators Back 6 Pct. Increase For Postal, Other Employees

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate Post Office Committee unanimously approved today a bill providing a 6 percent pay increase for Civil Service employees, but ignored postal reform and rate increase requested by the administration.

The committee also agreed to extend the bill to cover Capitol Hill employees. District of Columbia judges and the staffs of former Presidents.

Sen. Gale McGee, the committee chairman, said the pay increase was attached to the House-passed Civil Service bill and would be retroactive to Dec. 27, 1969.

The Wyoming Democrat said he does not believe the committee will agree to President Nixon's proposal that the first-class mail rate be raised to ten cents. The committee's ranking Republican, Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R., Hawaii, concurred.

"I gather the sentiment is a little hostile toward the ten-cent stamp," Sen. McGee said.

The pay boost will cost \$1.2 billion for the remainder of fiscal 1970 and \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1971. The administration had hoped to offset these costs by raising postal rates.

Earlier today Republican leaders met with the President and discussed the postal situation. Sen. Hugh Scott, Pa., said after the meeting that there was no discussion of the possibility of asking for a smaller postal-rate increase.

House Leader Gerald R. Ford, Mich., said: "I don't think it is warranted to say at this time that the ten-cent rate is doomed."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said yesterday that the ten-cent rate didn't stand a chance.

This was echoed by several senators. They said it would be inequitable to raise first-class rates 67 percent when first class is already paying more than its way. Postmaster General Whiton M. Bond said the administration proposes to raise second and fourth-class rates only 15 percent and third class only 5 percent.

According to Mr. Bond, fourth class covers its cost but second and third-class mail do not.

Chairman Gale W. McGee, D., Wyo., said the only issue at yesterday's hearing was an immediate 6 percent raise for classified and postal workers and military personnel retroactive to about Jan. 1.

## Care for Controllers

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—A psychiatrist told a federal court today that he believes 50 to 60 percent of the nation's air controllers need psychiatric care.

Dr. Wayne Sandis of Des Moines, Iowa, described air controlling as the most mentally demanding profession he had ever encountered. His testimony was delivered to U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. The hearing, in its second day, was sought by the Justice Department to hold the controllers in contempt of an earlier court order barring a walkout. The department charged that most absentee controllers were not returning to their jobs despite FAA reports of a growing back-to-work movement.

Delays continued at major air terminals. Airline traffic, the government admitted, has been cut by 50 percent.

The "sick-out" appeared to provide a boost to sagging passenger-train revenues. In New York, the Penn Central Railroad said the passenger load was up 30 percent on its high-speed Metroliner to Washington, with standing room only on some runs. Business on its Broadway Limited between New

## 7 Selassie Guards Killed

ADDIS ABABA, April 7 (AP).—Seven soldiers were killed and 71 injured, some seriously, when an army bus carrying bodyguards of Emperor Haile Selassie overturned yesterday close to Jubilee Palace, the emperor's official residence.

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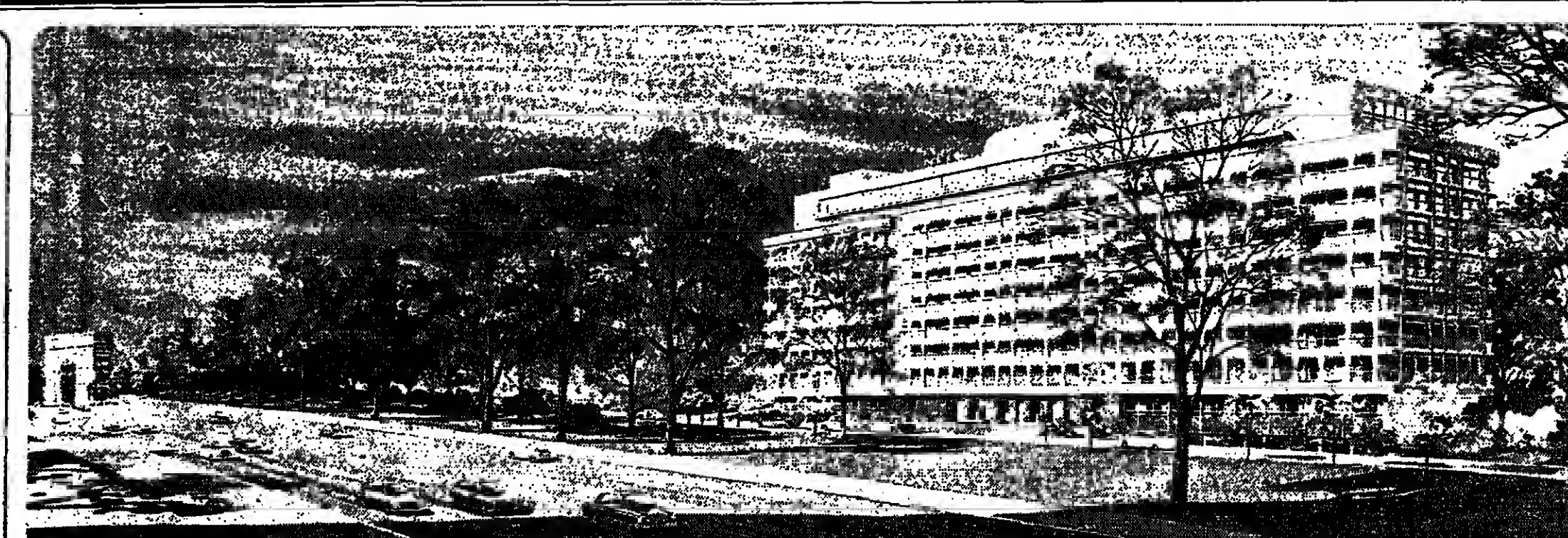
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## Vatican Unit Finishes Draft On Fundamental Church Law

VATICAN CITY, April 7 (UPI).—A Vatican spokesman confirmed today that a secret draft of a key volume containing the "fundamental laws" of the Roman Catholic Church has been sent to several theologians and other experts for comment.

The volume will serve as a pre-amble to the church's Code of Canon Law, which now is undergoing its first revision in half a century.

It was prepared by the Papal Commission for the Revision of the Code of Canon Law set up by Pope John XXIII in 1963.

The church has never before attempted to definitively establish its fundamental laws. The volume was considered certain to provoke strong criticism from liberals, who are opposed to making legislation out of church beliefs and practices.

Criticism noted  
The spokesman, Msgr. Fausto Vallino, said that he had heard the volume criticized as being overwhelmingly conservative.

"This is a secret document still in the consultative stage," he said. "To criticize it now would be like criticizing a palace before the bricks and girders have been put in place."

Msgr. Vallino said that copies of the draft had been sent to members of the church's Theological Commission and to the 125 advisers

—theologians and canon lawyers—of the Canon Law Commission.

[An adviser to the commission, who passed through Paris recently on his way to Rome to attend a commission meeting, told The International Herald Tribune that the fundamental-law proposal was "weak, vague and highly conservative."

[He said that, in time, it closely resembled draft documents presented to the bishops of the Second Vatican Council. Almost all of the conciliar drafts were severely criticized by the bishops and subsequently modified. The adviser said that he expected that the fundamental-law proposal would be similarly dealt with.

### Work Goes Slowly

[The adviser also reported that the commission had not gotten very far in its revision of the Code of Canon Law. "I think that the fundamental-law draft is appearing at this particular time because the Holy Father is wondering what the commission is doing and (perhaps) Cardinal Felici (the commission president) is anxious to come up with something."

[The adviser also said that he thought that the proposal would be presented to the next synod of bishops—which is expected to meet next year. "I doubt that we'll see it becoming official—if it ever does—within the next two or three years. I doubt, too, that the canon law revision will be completed in less than ten years," the adviser said.]

## Wide Dissent On Celibacy Seen in Italy

### 25,000 Priests Reply To Poll, Bishop Says

ROME, April 7 (AP).—A nationwide poll of 25,000 Italian priests indicates that a large minority favors a free choice on priestly celibacy and on whether a priest can hold an outside job.

Results of the poll were made public today by the Most Rev. Clemente Gaddi, archbishop of Bergamo, in a report read to the Italian Bishops' Conference.

It constituted more opposition to Pope Paul's refusal to relax the 1,600-year-old celibacy discipline in the Western church.

"The tragedy," Bishop Gaddi said in concluding his report, "is not in the outcry but in what could happen if the cry is not heard or is underestimated." The Italian bishops are generally conservative and they are expected to present no direct challenge to Pope Paul's decision now.

The 72-year-old pontiff sternly rebuked Dutch priests and others seeking a change in the discipline on Feb. 1 when he said flatly that celibacy "is a capital law of your Latin church. It cannot be abandoned or even put into discussion."

### Cosmos-330 Launched

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched an unmanned satellite, Cosmos-330,

## Alfrink Confirms Discussion With Vatican on Celibacy Law

NOORDWIJKERHOUT, the Netherlands, April 7 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic primate of the Netherlands said today that a direct contact has been established between him and the Vatican on the question of priestly celibacy.

Addressing the Dutch Pastoral Council, Bernard J. Cardinal Alfrink confirmed a Dutch newspaper report from Rome saying that he and Vatican Secretary of State Jean Cardinal Villot had met about a month ago to prepare further contacts with the Holy See.

Cardinal Alfrink said that the meeting was arranged at his initiative after Pope Paul VI on Feb. 2 instructed Cardinal Villot to consult the church's bishops on the subject.

### Consultative Body

The Dutch Pastoral Council is a consultative body of laymen and priests, established to advise the Dutch bishops after the Second Vatican Council.

It is currently discussing Christian unity and relations between Christians and Jews. At

its previous plenary session in January, however, it overwhelmingly voted a proposal that the church discipline of priestly celibacy should be made optional.

Today, Cardinal Alfrink said that the Dutch episcopate, "in order not to isolate ourselves," had established contacts with several foreign bishops. He said that these contacts allowed the Dutch episcopate to clear up misunderstandings about its statement.

## Officer Arrested In 'Cult Slaying' Of Wife, 2 Girls

FORT BRAGG, N.C., April 7 (UPI).—Green Beret Capt. Jeffrey MacDonald was under house arrest today as a suspect in the Feb. 17 slaying of his wife and two young daughters.

He had claimed that his family was attacked by a hippie-type group led by a blonde in a floppy hat. The Army said that Capt. MacDonald, 36, of Patchogue, N.Y., was confined to his quarters and relieved of his duties as a doctor with the Sixth Special Forces.

Until yesterday, Army officials had said that Capt. MacDonald was not a suspect. He has not been charged in the case.

Capt. MacDonald told investigators after the murders that his family was attacked by three men and a woman.

## Details Issued On Papal Trip

VATICAN CITY, April 7 (UPI).—The Vatican said today that Pope Paul VI will spend 8 1/2 hours on Sardinia on April 24 in the first papal visit to that island since Pope Pius XII was deposed there in the year 1958.

The pope announced a week ago that he planned to visit Sardinia to mark the 600th anniversary of the discovery of a statue of Mary which washed ashore at the fishing village of Bonaria in 1370.

In addition to celebrating mass at the Bonaria shrine, he will call at the city hall of the Sardinian capital of Cagliari, meet a group of sick persons in a pavilion of the Cagliari Trade Fair, tour a residential suburb and meet Sardinian priests, nuns, seminarians, civil authorities and members of lay organizations.

## Stravinsky, 87, Is Seriously Ill

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP).—Composer Igor Stravinsky, who suffered a stroke several months ago, is in serious condition in Lenox Hill Hospital, a spokesman reported today.

The spokesman for the 87-year-old Russian-born composer said Mr. Stravinsky entered the hospital yesterday because of congestion in his lower left lung.

## Obituaries

## Maurice Stokes Dies at 36, Athlete a Symbol of Courage

CINCINNATI, April 7 (UPI).—Maurice Stokes, 36, the former basketball star with the Cincinnati Royals, died today after suffering a heart attack March 30.

Mr. Stokes suffered the heart attack at Good Samaritan Hospital here, where he has been hospitalized since March 1968.

Jack Twyman, a former Royals star, has served as Mr. Stokes' guardian and has sponsored numerous benefit games to help pay his hospital bills.

They called Maurice Stokes "Mighty Mo" in college, but his efforts on the basketball court dimmed in comparison to the heroics he performed in hospital therapy rooms during a 12-year struggle to regain the use of his body.

"Anybody else would have been dead long ago," a friend remarked as Mr. Stokes painfully fought his way back, year by year, from total paralysis.

Top Professional  
Before the injury that ended his basketball career, Mr. Stokes had been one of the game's top young professionals, an All-American center at St. Francis College of Loretto, Pa., in 1955, most valuable player in the 1955 National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden, and rookie of the year in the National Basketball Association the follow-

ing season with the Rochester Royals.

In his three seasons of pro ball with the Royals—one at Rochester and two at Cincinnati after the franchise was shifted—Mr. Stokes was a member of the NBA All-Star squad each year. In his final season, the 6-foot-7-inch, 240-pound center was second in the league in rebounds (18.1 a game), third in assists (6.4), and among the top 15 scorers with an average of 18.8 points a game.

That was where he stood, at the age of 24, on the night of March 15, 1958, the night his career and life came toppling down.

The Royals had just lost to Detroit in the opening game of the Western Division playoffs and were returning to Cincinnati for the second game. Three days earlier, against the Minneapolis Lakers, Mr. Stokes had taken a hard bump on the head when he fell to the floor during a scramble for a rebound. It had knocked him unconscious, but he had revived and continued to play.

Collapsed on Floor  
Mr. Stokes collapsed on the plane to Cincinnati. At the hospital, doctors cut an opening in his throat and inserted a tube into his windpipe, but he remained in a coma for six months.

Finally, he moved his eyelids—and began the long struggle that was to become a symbol of individual courage, as well as a means for others to prove that a man could still be his brother's keeper.

The No. 1 brother's keeper was Jack Twyman, now a Cincinnati insurance executive and broadcaster, then a teammate on the Royals. Mr. Twyman visited Mr. Stokes daily and began arranging means of paying what eventually became enormous medical costs.

The major fund-raising device was the annual Maurice Stokes benefit game at Ketchikan Country Club in Monticello, N.Y., staged each summer for 11 years. It brought together the top stars from professional basketball, as well as the leading rookies, in an all-star game.

When Mr. Stokes was stricken, doctors thought he was suffering from encephalitis (sometimes called sleeping sickness), an inflammation of the brain caused by a virus. Later, when no virus could be found, they diagnosed the trouble as post-traumatic encephalopathy: paralysis and unconsciousness brought on by swelling of the brain caused by the bump on the head.

Anna Falley  
BUDAPEST, April 7 (AP).—Anna Falley, a Hungarian ballerina who danced on the world's main stages, died here today at the age of 60.

Miss Falley was noted for her perfectly disciplined style in filling the great classical roles of ballet. She was the first dancer to present to audiences in New York's Metropolitan and Milan's La Scala the premiere dancer's roles in Boris Bartok's one-act ballets "The Miraculous Mandarin" and "The Wooden Prince."

Anastasi Zdzickowski  
ROME, April 7 (Reuters).—Anastasi Zdzickowski, 67, a noted Polish scholar of Oriental studies, died here yesterday of a heart attack. Mr. Zdzickowski was boarding a train for Naples to attend a conference at the Oriental Institute when he was stricken.

Sallustio Bossi  
ROME, April 7 (UPI).—Sallustio Bossi, foreign editor of the Italian news agency ANSA and former UPI correspondent, died today at the age of 63.

Edward J. ("Ted") Gillis  
LONDON, April 7 (UPI).—Edward J. ("Ted") Gillis, 67, former editor of Britain's Exchange Telegraph news agency, died yesterday at his home in suburban Graydon.

French Gunmen Sought in Lyons After Car Found  
LYONS, April 7 (UPI).—Police discovered today the blood-stained automobile used by two members of a gang of French gunmen who escaped from the first of two running gun battles with police by taking two tourists as hostages from a Riviera hotel.

Police closed in on the gang's hideout in the Lyons suburb of Bron yesterday and captured one of the four gang members, Georges Navarro, 25.

The gang leader, Marcel Sortin, a former mental patient, and another member, Israel Levy, returned to the hideout while police were still there. They shot at the police, who returned the fire, apparently wounding one of the two gunmen.

Police officials said that the escape car was found in a small lane in the Left Bank section of Lyons, where police are hunting the three gang members still at large. The gang had its first encounter with police in the coastal town of Villeneuve-sur-Mer.

U.S. Diplomat in Yemen  
SANA'A, Yemen, April 7 (AP).—An American diplomat has arrived in Yemen to handle U.S. interests here. Yemen broke diplomatic relations with the United States after the 1967 Middle East war. Robert McInerney, who was second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Yemen before the break, will work in the American interests section of the Italian Embassy.

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## Political Augury?

The New York Republican State Committee met in Rochester and concluded the business of picking a slate and endorsing a platform with speed and ease. The only serious differences were over what many in the party consider to be the excessive zeal of Sen. Goodell's liberalism, and even that did not bring an open fight.

The Rochester meeting was in sharp contrast with the earlier gathering of Democrats in appropriately enough, Liberty, N.Y. That body carried liberty to the point of license, and its proceedings, as a Republican remarked, "could be equated with chaos." Certainly, the Democrats do not know who will be their candidates for state office, and the party is ripped crossways with charges and counter-charges of "bossism"—which has its own irony in this case, since the alleged bosses had about as much control over the sessions as Judge Hoffman had over the trial of the Chicago Seven, and without the judge's power of sentencing disrupters for contempt.

Is this an augury for the fall elections? Or, more importantly, for the congressional balloting in 1972? Or the presidential campaign of 1976? That the Democratic party in New York State is in bad shape is apparent enough; even Robert Kennedy, for all his national fame, was not strong enough to bring that local segment of the party into reasonable order. His death, the struggles among his heirs and the legacy of the Chi-

cago convention have only added to the confusion.

But this is a chronic Democratic condition. Ever since the Civil War the Democrats have, thanks to their abiding strength in the South, been afflicted by a dichotomy that surpasses that of the Republicans, but which the temptations of the "Southern strategy" are bringing increasingly into the councils of the Grand Old Party. It is more than a dichotomy now—Southern conservatives, old-line New Dealers and the radicals of the New Politics have had a fissioning effect upon the Democrats nationally, one which differs only in degree from the chaos in New York.

But it would be very unwise to draw too many conclusions from this organizational disorder. The Democrats have always had a tendency to club each other before election day, and then unitedly club the opposition. Mr. Dooley, the sage of Archway Road, commented around the turn of the century that he had seen the party dead and buried and the Republicans building a monument for it, and preparing to spend their declining days in the Customs House. And then one morning, "There was that crazy-headed old lion iv a party with its hair streaming in its eyes, an' an axe in its hand, chasin' Ray-publians into th' tall grass." It has happened since Mr. Dooley's day, and it could happen again—unless the Republicans can galvanize the very silent majority into more effective political action than sending telegrams to the White House. It could even happen in New York State.

## Judge Carswell: The End Draws Near

The ordeal of Judge Carswell and of the Senate is not yet over. His future—indeed a part of the future of the Senate, of the Supreme Court and of the nation itself—now rests in the hands of a small group of senators. These are the senators, perhaps a dozen in number, who have not yet announced how they will vote in the final test today. Some of them voted Monday against sending the nomination of the judge back to committee, arguing that he was entitled to a vote up or down. Some of them voted to send it back, hoping thus to avoid the up-or-down vote or looking for a softer way of killing it than outright rejection. But with that issue behind, these senators must now look at the evidence, feel the heat in the kitchen if you will, and make a choice.

Enough has already been said on the merits of this nomination. We doubt that any senator is going to be influenced heavily by a repetition of all that has been said before. The vote today is going to be close—one way or the other. If Judge Carswell is confirmed, it will be with the narrowest margin of any Supreme Court nominee in 89 years and after more votes have been cast against him than have ever been cast against a Supreme Court justice. To those senators who will cast the deciding votes, we leave the judgment of what so slim a margin will do or not do to help restore to the court

some of the prestige that it has lost in recent years.

It might be useful, however, to add one last word on the question of presidential power and senatorial responsibility. The power to choose who among us may become a justice of the Supreme Court rests with the President. But the responsibility for deciding who among those he chooses actually takes that post belongs to the Senate. This is not a responsibility that the Senate—or an individual senator—can escape by deferring to the wishes of the President. Although the power of the Senate to veto a president's choice ought not to be exercised lightly, it was put in the Constitution, as Sen. William Maclay said in the first Congress, "to guard against the mistakes of the President in his appointments to office." We think the President has made a mistake and that the Senate has a responsibility to tell him so. A vote today against confirmation is not a vote to repudiate a president but a vote to give him a chance to do better, an assertion of conviction that Judge Carswell is not up to the standard set for justices. A vote for confirmation is not a vote of confidence in the President but an assertion of conviction that Judge Carswell is fully qualified to be a member of the most powerful judicial body in the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Murder of a Diplomat

We recognize, naturally, as legitimate the feelings of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany over the death of its ambassador to our country, Count Karl von Spreti.

It would be desirable for the German people to examine closely the solidarity manifest in the Guatemalan nation and the grief over what has happened as part of the drama we have been living for several years under the implacable action of violence.

—From *El Imparcial* (Guatemala City).

This sample of ferociousness given by Guatemalan snubbers groups, which is certainly similar to that employed by other terrorists in other countries, only underlines the need for urgent measures to be taken to bring the Latin American states to face a situation which may worsen with time.

—From *Novedades* (Mexico City).

In this tragic affair, the Guatemalan government carries a heavy responsibility. The refusal with which it opposed the demands of the kidnappers, and to all those who intervened to save the German diplomat, led to a tragic result.

In the face of this new defiance of moral-

ity, voices will be raised everywhere to deplore it. Will they find a response? One hopes, but one does not believe. Humanity, after so many bloody wars, is paying for the taste of violence it has given to its children.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

The murder is certainly deprived of any meaning. It is an act of terrorism, which may not only compromise the Guatemalan guerrillas but also their endeavors, goals and methods of struggle.

The causes of the kidnapping can be found in the restlessness of the Latin American masses, in backwardness and dependence, in the impatience of the young, who do not see any other way out but that of struggle. This is probably a wrong path, which more compromises the left and the revolution than helps it.

—From *Politika* (Belgrade).

Political kidnapping is only one manifestation of a general climate of bloodthirstiness in politics. Where governments take prisoners indiscriminately, other people will try to get them out. There is no sign yet that the fog is spreading. The world can be thankful for that.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 3, 1895  
PARIS—The truth must be told. The relations between England and France are for the moment a subject of preoccupation for European diplomats. Through a series of misunderstandings, imperfect explanations and newspaper articles, the relations between the two countries are somewhat to say the least, obscure. Therefore, in the present state of affairs, the press of the two countries has a responsibility, for it is useless to stir up ill-

### Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1920  
PARIS—Signor Caproni, the Italian inventor and aviator, who constructed the famous giant warplane, is busy on plans for a mammoth aeroplane with 12,000hp. engines. It will carry 500 passengers and be fitted with dining and sleeping rooms. Aerial honeymoons in which the newlyweds may literally breathe the upper air of super-terrestrial felicity may thus become popular in the near future. Talk is also being heard of giant rockets being built for the moon.



## The Age of Agnew

By Haynes Johnson

ST. CROIX, Virgin Islands.—Years ago, when he was the Republican party's tireless fundraiser and war horse, Richard Nixon spelled out a basic political philosophy. "You don't win campaigns with a diet of dishwater and milk toast," he said in a 1966 campaign speech.

Today, his successor as a Republican vice-president is following that advice with a vengeance—and with spectacular success.

Spiro T. Agnew, an everyman of American politics, has become the party's cutting edge, the key to success in the 1970 election and a vital factor in the days to come. To see him in action around America today is to witness one of the most startling transformations in political annals.

He is both a political phenomenon and a political power. In a matter of months, he has risen from a position of political obscurity to the heights of national prominence. He is a man who has not only survived but thrived in the most competitive political arena in the country.

Where his actions will take him—or the country—no one can say. But his performance and the passions he has aroused lead to an inescapable thought: The Age of Agnew is just possibly coming. If Spiro Agnew is right, he is building a new constituency for his party—and perhaps some day for himself.

His critics see Agnew as a dangerous force. He is, they say, a great divider, a politician sowing discord and tension in a nation already torn by the "fragiles" of the past. Agnew himself speaks in unyielding tones about the need for a "positive polarization" among the American people. "It is time," he says, "to rip away the rhetoric and divide on authentic lines."

Go anywhere with Agnew today and you will see that polarizing force in action. The sudden eruptions of his speeches have unleashed a common occurrence across America. He is touching the raw nerve of discontent and articulating the frustrations and fears, the anxieties and aspirations, of millions of Americans.

### Flashing Moment

Even here in the placid Caribbean, a place to put aside all tensions and aggressions, the spark was present. It was another Agnew speech, given just as he began a brief spring vacation here.

The crowd was not so large this time. But the feelings were evident, and Agnew did not disappoint them. As always, there came that one flashing moment when Agnew gave the crowd what it wanted. In other towns on other nights, it might have been about the student or the demonstrators or the radicals and revolutionaries, black and white, or the "timorous liberals."

This time, it was about another familiar Agnew target—the press. "Our media should be well advised to recognize a new dimension of their responsibility to critically examine our enemies which have no free press to criticize them," he said. "Pulitzer Prizes are not won by exposing the evils of Communism as readily as by discrediting American elective officials."

Tons and tons of innuendo designed to smear officials are printed every day. On that night, a disgruntled man who had just been told that he was a badly placed seat at the dinner rose to his feet with a shout. "That's right, give it to them." He left the dinner with a smile.

Whatever else he may be, Agnew represents much more than a polarizing force. He is the principal spokesman, for a political premise.

### End of Coalition

Agnew is proceeding on one belief: that the end of the 1960s heard the death rattle of the old Democratic coalition formed nearly 40 years ago by Franklin Roosevelt. It was a coalition composed of the solid South, the Negro voter in the big cities, the working man, and the academic and intellectual community.

America, he believes, is now witnessing the emergence of a new Republican majority. As he sees it, with proper leadership "that new majority can dominate the political life of the final third of the century, as the Democratic party dominated the middle third."

That Spiro Agnew might possibly be the man to lead that new majority toward the 1980s and beyond would have been dismissed as the wildest dream only months

ago. It no longer can be discounted as a possibility.

Politically and personally, Agnew is an extraordinary story. A year ago he was a full for the caricature, a bumbling figure with a foot placed squarely in his mouth. Today he is a potential president.

Part of his success is easily explained. It rests in the times. No matter what slogan one wants to employ—whether "forgotten" or "silent" or "middle" Americans—many people clearly are frustrated and looking for another way out. Another reason is more subtle. No matter what emotions he arouses, Spiro Agnew personally does not project a threatening image. To his audiences, he comes over as a safe-spoken, patient, phlegmatic, almost fatherly figure—but a figure who expresses his message in the firmest, and often in the frankest, terms.

His very quietness is perhaps the source of his greatest strength. He does not seem a destroyer. Moderates who are attracted to him do not see in him a threat to their own position. Neither to dissonance nor to demagoguery can leave an Agnew appearance feeling they can support him.

The Huey Longs, the Joe McCarthys, the George Wallaces and others who have developed an intensely loyal following never made it to the White House. Americans might love them for their flamboyance, but they never supported them for the highest office.

Spiro Agnew could turn out to be different. Everywhere he goes he hears the sound of more cheers. Spiro is making party officials introduce him. They delight in reminding listeners that a year ago bumper stickers were asking the derogatory question, "Spiro who?" Now they are being replaced by those saying, "Spiro is our hero."

Whatever help or guidance he may have had from the White House, Agnew alone is responsible for the singular success he has achieved so far. The words, the style, the tone, and the basic message of his appeal are his. But, as he made clear in a lengthy conversation here, he began speaking out with complete confidence that he was expressing the thoughts of the President.

"The President and I don't talk about what I'm saying," he said, "but we talk about issues." Agnew thinks he has succeeded in leading away from the traditionally obscure vice-presidential role mainly because he and the President think alike on so many things. Thus he has no hesitation about accepting his role as projecting the administration's philosophy.

What he is doing is politically more profound. Like George Wallace, Agnew is making political capital out of "anarchists" in the streets, anger at student protesters, and a strong belief that the news media has fomented strife and deliberately distorted the "real" America most people think they know.

His harshest language about "impudent snobs" and "ruthless applicants" attracts the most attention. But Agnew is saying something else that seems to suit the times: he is promising to create order out of disorder. In a time of continuing friction, he appeals to the widespread desire for security and stability.

In one of his recent speeches, Agnew summed up his political logic of his actions this way: "The last decade saw the most precipitous decline in respect for law of any decade in our history. Some of those who call each other 'intellectuals' helped to sow the wind. America reaped the whirlwind."

And then the years of permissiveness and indulgence finally culminated in the days of disorder—in violence in our cities and on our campuses. And if you walked through Harlem, or Berkeley, or Columbia or Watts at the height of the disorders, you could hear—through the din of the battle between police and rioters—the unmistakable sound of chickens coming home to roost."

Agnew in person is an unlikely leader. His aloof, almost passionless public performance is in keeping with Agnew in private. He is impossibly, almost fustily, dressed. The trousers are carefully creased, the tie and shirt conservatively chosen. The material expensive, the French cuffs extending just the proper length from the suit coat, the coat buttons, the quiet four-in-hand tie firmly in place, the hair neatly

combed. Not a strand is out of place.

Agnew holds himself erect. He gives the impression of a man coolly in control. But seeing him close up or in action before a crowd, it's hard to envision him as a president. (It was equally hard, however, to imagine Richard Nixon—a still, stony speaker whose campaign addresses were full of platitudes—winning the allegiance of the American people.)

That toughest of all American audiences, the professional politicians, reflect that feeling of uncertainty when they assess Spiro Agnew today.

Just a year ago, Agnew would have been dismissed in private conversation. "There's no question that even among the White House people in the early days there were serious questions about Agnew," one key man on the Vice-President's staff says. "The question was not how good a No. 2 man he was going to make, but how a No. 10 man got to be No. 2."

That impression long since has changed. Even Democrats such as Hubert Humphrey think Agnew is going over at the grass-roots level.

### Destroyer or Builder?

Few attempting to read the American political future fall to take Agnew seriously. The only question is: how seriously? Whether he burns himself out, antagonizes many, stumbles and falls, or climbs higher along the glory road no one can say. Whether there are any clues as to whether Agnew will be remembered as an attacker instead of a builder.

At this stage, he remains a confounding figure. He can be both clumsy and careful. There are times when he demonstrates convincing political skills. He is quick on his feet, he can handle a crowd well, he can seize on a moment and make it his. Then he will do something that raises new questions.

One morning recently he walked into NBC's Washington studios to be interviewed on the "Today" show. While having coffee before going before the cameras, someone asked him what he thought about the Columbus Eagle incident.

"The Eagle, a U.S. cargo ship carrying bombs for Thailand, had been reported taken to Cambodia by ruthless crew members. Although it was the main story on television, the banner item in the morning papers, and a possible major diplomatic incident facing the United States, Agnew knew nothing about it."

He obviously had failed to read the papers. More surprisingly for his important position and for his own appearance on a news show before millions around the country, he clearly hadn't been briefed about it.

He seemed unperturbed about this void. Agnew himself seems bemused by all the speculation his moves have created. While talking at the administration he bought here when he was an obscure Maryland official, he did make one point unmistakable. He has no intention of ending up as a target.

"I have always believed that the best defense is a strong offense," he said.

He added: "The President puts no reins on me."

### No Regrets

He also has no doubts or regrets about anything he has said. "The time was right to speak out," he said, referring to the period last fall when he began the series of speeches that elevated him into a force in his own right, "and what I said needed to be said."

During the conversation, he spoke of many things—of the influence of his father, a Greek immigrant who lost everything in the Depression and then worked his way back up; of wanting to be a chemist, but not caring for the laboratory work; of the Army and his days as a struggling young lawyer in politics through community organizations and service clubs around Baltimore; and finally of his emergence as a national figure.

The most difficult thing, he said, in retrospect, had been trying to overcome the public impression of him as a fool. "Ridicule is a hard thing to live with," he remarked.

He was philosophical about most of the criticism. Some of it in the '68 campaign was well deserved, he said, with a rueful smile. He had made mistakes. Even though he believes that certain of his remarks had been taken out of context, most of them were fair game.

## Even the Voice Of the Turtle

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—In former days international law was ultimately maintained by the threat of war and gunboat diplomacy was supposed to teach lessons to nations whose own police departments failed. Now, however, the threat of war as such does not exist as a means of maintaining order since formal conflicts are excluded by everyone as too dangerous and informal conflicts aren't recognized as existing.

We live in an era when war in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Nagaland, the Middle East and Chad is not legally acknowledged, although people are killed, and therefore the menace of more killing is not a useful means of keeping peace. Moreover, in almost every corner of the earth a spirit of internal lawlessness is manifested by violent riots, murders, kidnappings, piracy and hijacking of airplanes. Everywhere and without respect to ideology or governmental forms we find steady deterioration of the accepted rules. In Guatemala a German ambassador is murdered. In Brazil an American consul is shot. All through Latin America illegality in violation of usual diplomatic custom has become the norm.

Retreat Into Night  
In Northern Ireland, the British defense minister says conspirators are practicing "deliberate terrorism." The United States has witnessed an appalling growth of assassination and brutality as a means of political expression. While in Russia the dream of post-Stalinist liberalization has been succeeded by leaden curbs. Greece is retreating into a dark night of the soul.

However, what happens inside a country is traditionally considered the business of that country; only when such business threatens the affairs of other nations are world customs directly involved. Surely the fact that kidnapping and murder of foreign statesmen or hijacking and threatened murder of foreign aircraft passengers and crews have become commonplace demands concerted global action.

On April 18 the Council of Europe Assembly in Strasbourg will discuss a report on "aircraft hijacking, ground attacks and acts of sabotage directed against civil aircraft." The report, compiled by a French committee, says: "Since 1968, there has been rapid growth in air piracy throughout the world."

"Hijacking is a new form of political offense, a sensational

method of drawing public attention to a political cause by placing the safety of airline passengers and crew in jeopardy. It is clear that the various preventive measures can only be effective if there is international recognition of the seriousness of the offense and a determination to cooperate in its control. The problem of adopting practical and legal measures against air piracy is becoming increasingly urgent."

Interest of All  
It is obviously in the interest of all established regimes to frustrate the harming of each other's citizens or the seizure of each other's property. This applies equally to airlines and to diplomatic representatives.

It also applies to mobs rioting against foreign colonies, embassies or properties. The world has perhaps moved forward by international outlawing full-scale war as too dangerous to express policy, even while tolerating lesser and informal wars, but it has not yet moved toward the lower extreme on this spectrum and taken steps against individual violence.

This perplexing phenomenon is now high in the consideration of many governments. Even in some lands where there are spreading chaos but no wonders it this is not even more a subject for the UN, an organization that has displayed too much timidity in approaching tender problems. Here is a field in which U Thant might enter without fear or favor of rival ideologies because all have certain common interests as human congregations.

So far the concept of a world police force as raised before the UN has implied only international armies rather than international guards, detectives, or constabulary patrols. There is, after all, a difference.

Both small gendarmic squads and a better system of quick-acting world courts are needed to meet the problems of unbridled violence exploding around the earth. On this point and regardless of their national or personal ideology today one hears in rising symphony the voices of the falcon and the turtle.

## Letters

### Justice?

In your March 30 issue I read that a military court found Lt. James B. Duffy guilty of premeditated murder in the case of a Vietnamese prisoner who was shot to death. I assumed that because he was found guilty as charged, that the prosecution proved beyond a reasonable shadow of doubt that the defendant did in fact commit premeditated murder. But then, in the April Fool's Day edition, I find that the court was unaware that the charges (premeditated murder) carry a mandatory life sentence. After being informed of this fact, they simply changed their minds and concluded that the defendant was guilty only of involuntary manslaughter, lesser crime carrying a lighter punishment. This difference being the difference between life imprisonment and confinement for only six months coupled with a fine.

How is it that of an eight-member court-martial board, convened under the authority of the United States of America to try a war crime of major precedent setting proportions and complexities, not even the court president knew the punishment for the crime in question?

How is it that the court after a charge can then, without even the admission of new evidence, a motion by the prosecution, change that verdict to guilty of a lesser charge? And how can an eight-man board of legal idiots possibly know the difference between premeditated murder and involuntary manslaughter? Did the crime itself change? No, only the punishment.

St. Nicholas  
While visiting Amsterdam, I read with pleasure "Dutch Story" (April 4). However, allow me to observe that St. Nicholas was never the bishop of Smyrna. In fact, he was bishop of Myra, today's Little Turkish village of Demre on the Mediterranean coast.

H. ANGELO-CASTELLANO  
Levent, Turkey.

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## Fashion in Florence Hemlines Continue Inexorable Drop

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, April 7.—It will be a long fall. Skirts dropped sharply and inexorably at the Italian showings that began yesterday night with deluxe and boutique collections.

The chic crowd was already wearing midis and maxis up and down the Via Veneto after mass on Sunday, so here, as in Paris and New York, long skirts are a fait accompli.

Skirts descended from below the knees to the ankle and here doesn't seem any rule as to where they should stop, as long as they drop. As buyer Rene Saks, of Ohrbach's put it, every woman will have to ask to her mirror and decide on herself.

In the early Italian versions, the overall impression is a pleasant surprise at how little time it took to really, for the sake to crystallize. There are already many interesting variations, but on the whole, the silhouette is narrow, soft and long. By using clinging fabrics such as satins, silk jerseys, crepe de Chine and wool crepes, the Italians have avoided falling into a cumbersome, bulky look.

### Knicker Look

There was a strong Spanish influence with lots of fringed shawls, and capes were almost as popular as suits. Hats were Garbo floppers, suede cloches, Theda Bara turbans or satin skull caps with kinky curls sticking out in all directions.

Although pants suits are still around, knickers worn either with boots or thick wool stockings look newer and the flared skirt mid-length skirt is also more popular than the regular one. In general, men need not

bemoan the passing of the mini skirt as these new fashions are recouping neatly by reviving women's curves and playing up the body beautiful.

The evening suit got a big play in most collections and Gianna Ferragamo (daughter of the famous shoe man) did a pretty black one with a tony bolero over a rose printed blouse. For Trel, the long tunic over pleated crepe dresses was the answer. Trel also footed around with the ramp look with red foxes, complete with heads and tails shag around the shoulders. For evening, he pushed it a notch further with a full-length fox cape in which the animals were stretched vertically side by side.

El Cui showed mid-calf wool crepe, a jacquard coat, wrapped around pretty gray crepe dresses with complicated bias skirts. Glens offered four variants: the shepherd's, with fake sheepskin beige capes; the bandit's, with green loden capes; the little orphan's, with strong institutional overtones, and the pioneer woman, which were really tongue-in-cheek barroom hussies in sharp green satin with leg-of-mutton sleeves. Graziella Fontana, in a coherent collection for Lux Sport, managed some interesting fabric combinations in suits with tweed skirts and black velvet jackets.

### Black Magic

Caumont, usually a terrific colorist, went all black magic this time, with art deco, geometric crystal embroidery over shiny black satin dresses. Marina Lante della Rovere had far-out fashions for far-out girls who have perfect bodies and

Caumont calls it "black magic." The oval-necked gown has a cape attached to skinny sleeves.

UPI.



don't mind letting it be known. Her semi-naked, see-through clothes had riveting side exposure with transparent chiffons pinpointed by crystal beading. For modesty's sake, a black silk shawl was draped—occasionally—over the hips.

Despite the inevitable harking back to the '30s, the clothes looked contemporary because they were worn with boots, suede for daytime, velvet or brocade for evening. The colors were subtle and sophisticated with dove gray, garnet, moss green, slate blue and maroon. The Italian collections will last for the next three days, taking in high fashion ready-to-wear, knitwear, sportswear, leather and men's wear.

Lucerne, Switzerland (Aug. 15-Sept. 8): First performances of Alessandro Scarlatti's "St. Cecilia Vespers" by the Lucerne Festival Strings and Vocal Soloists, and of a new work by the Swiss composer Armin Schöller by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and the Swiss Festival Orchestra under Carlo Rossi. Otherwise, the usual array of orchestral and chamber concerts. The Berlin Philharmonic plays under Karajan and Seel and the Vienna Philharmonic under Böhm and Kubelik. (Schweizerhofquai 4, Lucerne).

Venice (Aug. 19-Oct. 10): The Biennale di Venezia sponsors three festivals in quick succession—through Sept. 1 it is the 31st International Film Festival, Sept. 3-10 is the 33rd Festival of Contemporary Music, and Sept. 20 to Oct. 10 the 28th Festival of Theater. Promised is a continuation of experiments begun last year—reduced prices, programs in different locations, debates and round tables involving

## Guide to 1970 Music and Theater Festivals

PARIS.—This is the last of three articles (IHT, March 25 and April 1), giving capsule information on the 1970 European festival season. Detailed programs are available from festival headquarters, indicated in parentheses.

Because of the growing number of such events, it has been impossible to give more than the highlights. Other festivals will be covered in the Arts Agenda as program information becomes available.

Santander, Spain (Aug. 1-31): American Ballet Theater, the Bolshoi's young soloists, the Ballet Español, and the Romanian National Ballet, plus orchestral and chamber music. (Plaza de Velarde, Santander).

Lucerne, Switzerland (Aug. 15-Sept. 8): First performances of Alessandro Scarlatti's "St. Cecilia Vespers" by the Lucerne Festival Strings and Vocal Soloists, and of a new work by the Swiss composer Armin Schöller by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and the Swiss Festival Orchestra under Carlo Rossi. Otherwise, the usual array of orchestral and chamber concerts. The Berlin Philharmonic plays under Karajan and Seel and the Vienna Philharmonic under Böhm and Kubelik. (Schweizerhofquai 4, Lucerne).

Venice (Aug. 19-Oct. 10): The Biennale di Venezia sponsors three festivals in quick succession—through Sept. 1 it is the 31st International Film Festival, Sept. 3-10 is the 33rd Festival of Contemporary Music, and Sept. 20 to Oct. 10 the 28th Festival of Theater. Promised is a continuation of experiments begun last year—reduced prices, programs in different locations, debates and round tables involving

authors and public and so forth. (Ca Giustinian, Venice).

Edinburgh (Aug. 23-Sept. 12): The Prague National Theater is bringing four Janacek and Smetana productions, the Scottish Opera is doing Henze's "Elegy for Young Lovers" and the Frankfurt Opera is bringing Prokofiev's "The Fiery Angel." Among theater plans are a new American play with the Trinity Square Repertory Company of Providence, R. I., a new musical by the Prospect Theater Company, and Aristo's "Orlando Furioso" by the Teatro Libero of Rome. The usual variety of concerts and recitals. (21 Market St. Edinburgh 1).

Darmstadt, West Germany (Aug. 23-Sept. 4): Now in its 25th year, this is mainly for the summer study courses with composers and performers in new music, but there are daily public concerts. This year Karlheinz Stockhausen will present some new works and other concerts offer the Free Music Group under Vinko Globokar, the Gruppe Mega-Hertz under Günther Becker and the West German and Hessian Radio Orchestras. (Internationale Ferienkurse für Neue Musik, Nieder-Ramstädter Strasse 190, Darmstadt).

Hereford, England (Aug. 23-28): Three Choirs Festival billed as the 243rd annual meeting of the three cathedral choirs of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester. It includes nine choral and orchestral concerts, with a number of first performances on the programs. (25 Castle Street, Hereford).

Montreux-Vevy, Switzerland (Aug. 28-Oct. 4): Orchestral and chamber concerts, plus the second International Flute Competition. Orchestras include the Belgian Radio-Television and the Budapest and Hamburg Philharmonics. (Office du Tourisme, 1220 Montreux).

Besançon, France (Sept. 4-13): The Orchestre de Paris, the Orchestre National, the Hungarian Quartet and the annual competition for young conductors. (Parc des Expositions, Place de Besançon).

Bonn, (Sept. 12-26): International Beethoven Festival, the second of three cycles of bi-centennial events. Eighteen concerts offer the Vienna Philharmonic under Böhm, the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan, the Concertgebouw under Jochem, the New Philharmonia under Klemperer and the Beethovenhalle under Volker Wangerheim. Recitalists and soloists include Geza Anda, Christoph Eschenbach, Friedrich Gulda, Robert Casadesu, Andor Foldes, Nathan Milstein and Zino Francescatti. (Mülheimer Platz 1, Bonn).

Warsaw (Sept. 19-27): Warsaw Autumn is a meeting ground of contemporary music from East and West. Visitors this year include the Moscow Radio Orchestra, the West German Radio Orchestra from Cologne, the Liverpool Philharmonic and Tom Prehn's Group from Copenhagen. (27 Rynek Starego Miasta, Warsaw).

Berlin (Sept. 20-Oct. 9): The usual daunting Festwochen schedule of events from West Berlin's musical and theatrical life, augmented by visitors. A new production of "Der Rosenkavalier" at the Deutsche Oper, the first performance of Thomas Kessler's "Nationalfeiertag" at the Akademie der Künste, Aaron Copland conducting a Carter-Ives-Copland program with the Berlin Philharmonic, Fischer-Dieskau with a Beethoven-Ottomar Schoeck program with the Julliard Quartet and a Fortnight Berg-Schoenberg evening with Albert Reimann. Reimann is



Beethoven  
... Big year

composer of a new ballet, "The Scarecrow," with a book by Günter Grass, and so on, almost ad infinitum. (Bundesallee 1-12, Berlin 16).

Barcelona (Sept. 26-Oct. 31): Organized by the Jeunesses Musicales of Barcelona, the main theme this year is "Ten Years of Catalan Music," with many first performances planned. Other themes are an homage to Roberto Gerhard, Beethoven (all 32 piano sonatas, a performance of "Leonore" and Bartok (all the quartets and other works), and a program of Penderecki's works. (Jeunesses Musicales, Via Layetana 139, Barcelona 9).

Graz, Austria (Oct. 4-31): The emphasis is contemporary, with compositions commissioned for performance here, first performances of stage works by György Ligeti and Rudolf Weiskapell, an Edgar Varèse retrospective. (Steirischer Herbst, Landhaus, Graz).

—DAVID STEVENS.

## Chinese Ravioli and Lacquered Duck

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, April 7.—The usual Chinese restaurant in the West is likely to be better in quality for price than the local type of restaurant. There are a number of reasons for this, the most important being that the Chinese are not afraid of work and often keep their restaurants open every day of the week.

Certain dishes keep turning up wherever Chinese food is also. From sweet and sour pork to fried rice, they are mostly Cantonese, because that is the part of China from which most of the emigration to the Occident took place.

Rice is the staple of southern China but wheat and wheat products such as noodles take over in the north. It seems that Marco Polo did not bring pasta back from China, since there is proof that the Italians are eating it before he left, despite the similarity in the two countries of dishes such as ravioli.

Chinese ravioli is a northern peasant dish that is wonderfully tasty and filling. It can be found in Paris only in a couple of Pekingese restaurants. Au pays du Sourire (in the Land

### Dining Out In Paris

of Smiles) has been around since 1962, but its even better offshoot, Sourire de Chine, opened last July.

Both have many specialties in common and while Au Pays du Sourire is somewhat cheaper, Sourire de Chine is both more pleasant with an attractive modern Oriental décor and offers finer, more delicate cuisine, thanks to its chef, Li Tai.

Mr. Li likes to keep the secrets of his preparations to himself, but he is willing to divulge the basics. He makes his own pasta for the ravioli, which are larger than their Italian cousins. The beef and pork that go into them are chopped fine by hand—not ground—and are flavored with soy and onions.

The ravioli unfortunately must be ordered in advance, as is the case with various other complicated specialties such as lacquered duck and deboned chicken or duck stuffed with "seven treasures," most of

which, aside from rice and bamboo shoots, remain mysteries.

But the menu lists 110 different dishes and there is no lack of excellent specialties as well as more traditional (in the West) dishes.

Pekingese cooking tends toward spicy dishes and in China itself the Pekingese often alternate bites of cooked food with chops of raw garlic.

And yet few dishes are more delicately harmonious than ducksteak with cashew nuts in sesame sauce together with black mushrooms, dried bamboo and common mushrooms.

The list goes on and on with unusual dishes—dried jelly fish salad, for example—but it would be impossible and useless to try to mention them all. If tea will not satisfy as a beverage, try the rose de Provence or the red Mâcon.

Sourire de Chine, 40 Rue Galande, Paris 5e. Telephone: 033-31-70. Open every day of the week, 20 to 30 francs (about \$4.50) without wine. The menu is written in both French and English.

Au Pays du Sourire, 32 Rue de la Bièvre, Paris 5e. Telephone: 326-15-69. Closed Mondays. Slightly cheaper.

### Theater in Paris

## Reflections on the Closing of a Comedy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 7.—French farce has always been the best in the world, but, as is the case with many things these days, it appears to be in a state of crisis.

The modern master of the genre is generally conceded to be Georges Feydeau, who supplied Paris with at least one comedy a season from the time he began to write in the early 1890s until his death in 1921. Revivals of his plays have been a mainstay of the French stage since World War II. They have, until now, inevitably filled the house. Among the hits of the last decade have been "La Dame de Cheb Maxim's," "La Puce à l'oreille" and a half dozen others.

But this week one of Feydeau's plays, "Occupe-Toi d'Amélie," is closing after a disappointingly brief run. The play was directed with spirit by Jacques Charon and engagingly performed by a blue-ribbon cast. It opened at the Théâtre de la Madeleine to loud

laughter, critical endorsement and sell-out audiences—for the first six weeks. Then, the appeal dropped suddenly. Perhaps the play will now have to take to touring.

Was the drop in interest due to the fact that the comedy had become overfamiliar to theatergoers? Or, are tastes changing? Perhaps revivals of works by some of Feydeau's witty contemporaries—Sacha Guitry, Cocteau, Pierre Veber, Maurice Hennequin and Alfred Capus—might suggest an answer. Still, Feydeau's farces remain superior to those of any living author and he seems to have been the model for all foreign farce writers from Pünke to Neil Simon. It seems likely that Feydeau may soon

be back. If not, we are in for a gloomy time of it.

Consider such a substitute for Feydeau as Claude Magnier's "Hermine," which has just opened at the Nouveautés. One did not expect startling brilliance. However, in his earlier "Monsieur Masure" and "Oscar," Magnier had composed pleasant Boulevard trifles. But his latest effort is a piece of sheer and unbearable nonsense.

"Zozo" by Jacques Mauclair, an otherwise reputable man of the theater, at the Comédie Saint-Martin, is better—but only relatively better. The wobbly traffic evokes a few guffaws; the misidentifications are somewhat more dexterously negotiated than in the Magnier work.

### On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, April 7.—Three new plays opened last week in New York to mixed critical comment:

"Borsali Boy" at the Lyceum

Theater, based on Brendan Behan's chronicle of the years he spent in prison as an adolescent, pleased five of six reviewers. The Daily News commented: "a lovely piece, filled with song and sorrow, profane and tender, thoroughly Irish"; the Associated Press said: "wit, warmth and affectionate artistry." The New York Post wrote the sole dissent. The drama was adapted by Frank McMahon, directed by Thomas MacAnna. The large cast includes Bruce Heigley, Niall Tolbin, George Connolly, and Arthur Roberts.

"Loin," a revised version of Frank Wedekind's "Earth Spirit," at the Off-Broadway Sheridan Square Playhouse, was disliked by five critics and closed after one performance.

"The Unseen Hand," two plays by Sam Sheppard at the Astor Place Theater, were admired by The New York Times, the Daily News and AP. NBC gave them a mixed review.

"Grin and Bare It" closed after 18 performances at the Broadway Belasco Theater.

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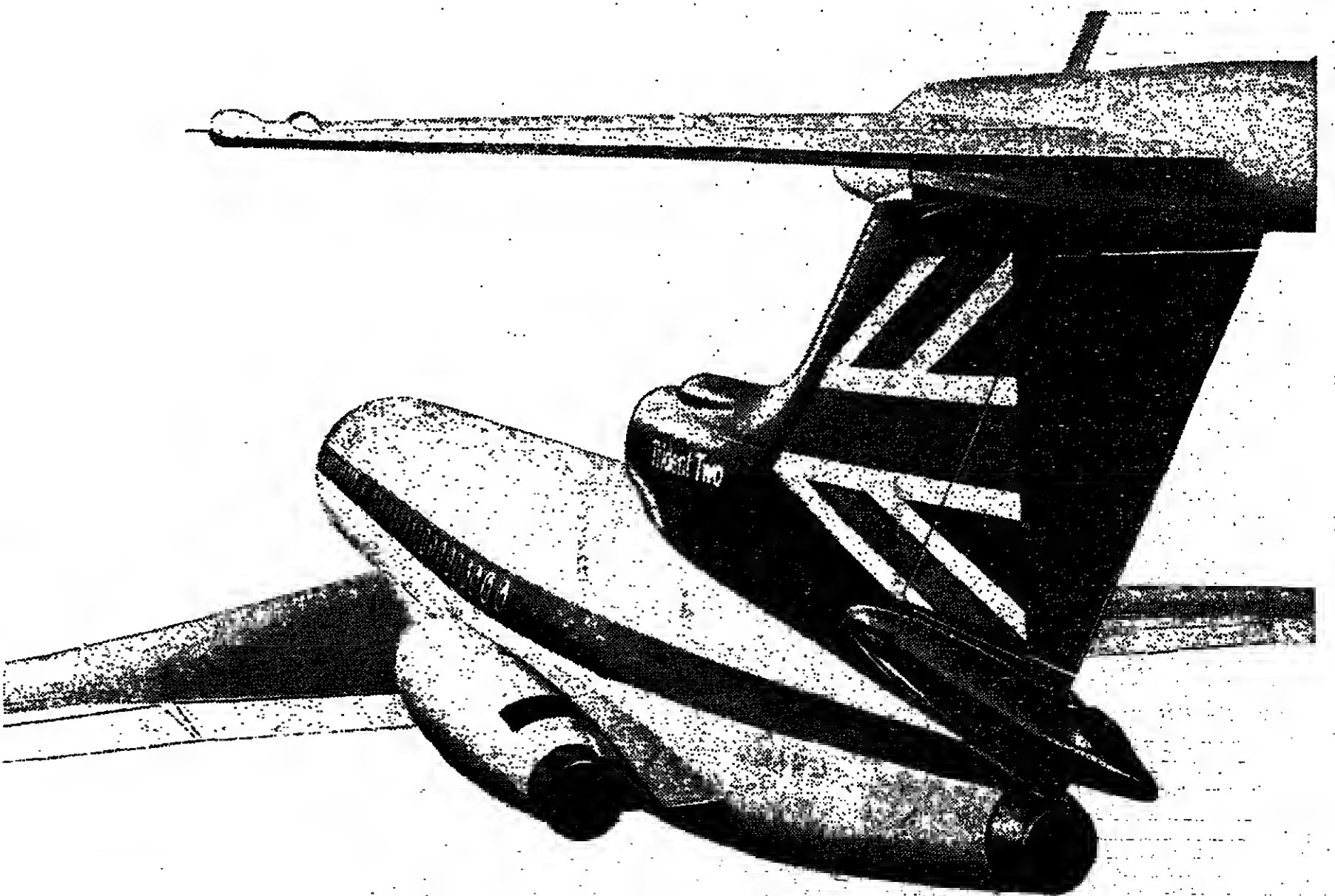
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## May Be Boon for U.S. Industry

European Fighter Plane Plan  
Plagued by Mounting Costs

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, April 7.—A meeting is not taking place in Munich tomorrow—a non-event which could prove to be a shot in the arm for the ailing U.S. aerospace industry.

The air force chiefs of staff of Britain, West Germany and Italy were to decide whether to build the prototype of the MRCA (multinational combat aircraft).

The MRCA-75, which all three nations hoped to make their main strike aircraft of the 1970s and beyond, is still on the drawing boards. But it is already running into the kind of troubles which plagued the U.S.-made F-111, another swing-wing multi-role aircraft.

With cost projections rising more than the West Germans have been willing to publicly admit, the project faces a stormy passage in the Parliamentary Defense Committee, when it is eventually asked to approve the money. Involved is a market for some 1,000 aircraft for the three nations, plus hoped for sales to other countries.

Italy Miffed  
The Italians, who were scheduled to take some 200 planes, are reportedly miffed because the British and West Germans eliminated the single-seat plane they wanted without consulting them. They are also being wooed by the French, who want to sell advanced versions of the Mirage, the F-1.

Whatever the Italians decide, the British and West Germans have declared they will go ahead with the MRCA. The British are scheduled to build 300, and the West Germans have scaled down their original request of 600 to some 420 planes—a result of the rising unit cost.

But unit cost estimates remain low—12 to 15 million marks (\$32 to \$41 million) per plane. Defense Ministry sources here say in fact the cost has already risen to some 25 million marks (\$6.5 million), including 10 million marks (\$2.7 million) per plane for development, and this is before the first metal is cut.

Tentative Budget  
The West Germans are tentatively budgeting 10 billion marks for the project, without saying where the money is to come from. The MRCA costs are currently being revised, and this was one reason the meeting of the parent production organization, Panavia, was postponed. There will be a cost evaluation meeting toward the end of the month, then a top-level session on April 30, when the nations could make known their decision. Whether this will be feasible in light of the government crisis in Rome is another question.

All of this leaves unanswered the basic costs question. U.S. competitors, in addition to France's Marcel Dassault, are reported showing renewed interest in the big Anglo-German-Italian market as costs rise on the cost feasibility.

Finland Asks EEC Tie  
BRUSSELS, April 7 (AP).—Finland submitted a formal request for a trade link with the European Economic Community yesterday, asking for an agreement which would not conflict with Finland's policy of neutrality, Common Market sources said.

Vienna Value  
On East Bloc  
Cash Varies'Black Market' Trade  
Flourishes on Danube

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VIENNA (NYT).—The Czechoslovak koruna, or crown, has strengthened recently in the Vienna market for Eastern European currencies.

The reason is not any advance of the Czechoslovak economy, which has been running down since the August, 1968, Soviet-led invasion. It is simply that there are fewer crowns available because of the severe limitations now imposed on travel outside Czechoslovakia.

The law of supply and demand alone rules this lively market. The supply is from Eastern Europeans who, flouting exchange controls, smuggle their currencies out on trips to the West. The demand arises because Western tourists planning trips to Eastern Europe get a far more favorable conversion in Vienna than they would by exchanging at the official rate once they reach their destination.

Shops Are Busy  
The Westerners in effect become currency smugglers, too, since it is against the law to import local currency into the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.

One source of supply is found in the well-stocked variety shops around Mexico Plaza near the Danube, where goods are sold directly for Eastern European currencies.

Danube river boats bring tourists and boatmen from as far away as the Black Sea and the Soviet Union, most with an interest in Western consumer



STANDARD BRAND—The Russian ruble, above with "sample" stamped across it, is worth what the market will bear in Vienna, official valuation notwithstanding.

goods and only their local currency to pay with.

Two Romanians ended up paying 70 lei each for 42 Austrian-made gas-flame lighters recently in a Mexico Plaza store. The lighters might have been sold also for 90 Czechoslovak crowns, 100 Hungarian forints, 250 Polish zlotys or 13 Russian rubles, the multi-lingual shopkeeper said.

The Mexico Plaza shopkeepers turn their Eastern European currencies in to the Viennese banks and are credited at the free-market rate in Austrian schillings.

No Fixed Basis  
Unlike money of Western Europe, Eastern European currencies are not convertible. Except for the Yugoslav dinar, the Communist currencies are fixed artificially, with no reference to real values.

The Vienna Schwarzmarkt (the black market, as the bankers themselves call it) is a window into more realistic rates. Against the official rate of 17 Czechoslovak crowns to the dollar, the Viennese banks will now pay one dollar for 40 crowns. The Czechoslovak currency had traded as much as 70 crowns to the dollar after the invasion when Czechoslovak refugees were flooding into Vienna.

The official value of the Russian ruble is slightly higher than one U.S. dollar. However, the Viennese banks demand five rubles for every dollar they pay out.

Wide Discounts  
In Poland, the official rate for the zloty is 25 to the dollar. But it takes 112 zlotys to buy a dollar in the Vienna black market.

As for the exception, the Yugoslav dinar, the official value is 12.30 to the dollar, while in Vienna the rate is only modestly discounted at 13 to the dollar.

This is explained by Yugoslavia's economic reforms, which have created a quasi-market economy and rapidly developing commercial contacts with the West, plus the popularity of increasing vacations on the Dalmatian coast.

The only Eastern European currency not traded in Vienna is the Albanian lek. One private banker specializing in the business explained, "That country is simply sealed up too tightly."

Trading in Eastern European currencies is perfectly legal under Austrian laws even though it is based on illegal activities, inside Eastern Europe. So far, Austrian authorities have been under no pressure to close down the market.

GM Finishes  
Management  
ReshufflingOverseas Operations  
Given to Gerstenberg

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, April 7 (WP).—General Motors yesterday completed its high-level reorganization by naming Richard C. Gerstenberg vice-chairman of the board and giving him the added responsibility for overseas operations.

Mr. Gerstenberg, like the man he succeeds, George Russell, who has retired, will be chairman of the GM board finance committee, making him the corporation's top financial man.

But as head of overseas operations, Mr. Gerstenberg will have a more important role in the corporation than did Mr. Russell. Last year, overseas operations accounted for 14 percent of GM sales.

Mr. Gerstenberg, 80, now also becomes a major contender to succeed GM chairman James M. Roche when he retires at the end of 1971. The other obvious contender is GM president Edward N. Cole, also 60.

GM's North American automotive, non-automotive and defense operations report to Mr. Cole. These account for 86 percent of GM's dollar sales.

Mr. Roche is chief executive officer as well as chairman. On his retirement, the duties could be split, as happened at GM in the 1950s, with Mr. Gerstenberg being named chairman and Mr. Cole chief executive.

Mr. Gerstenberg had been executive vice-president for finance. That job will be filled by Oscar A. Lundin, 58, who has been vice-president in charge of the finance staff.

U.K. Hovercraft  
Company to Make  
Sharp Cutbacks

LONDON, April 7 (NYT).—British Hovercraft Corp., pioneer developer of the air-cushion vehicles, announced today it would close one of its two manufacturing plants and reduce its work force because of a lack of orders.

Two other U. K. companies, Hovermarine of Southampton, and Eaton and Bass of Peterborough, have also encountered financial difficulties in efforts to develop a market for various types of the unusual craft.

More than 50 of the British-designed vehicles have been built in this country since the late 1950s, and these have gone into military, industrial and commercial passenger service. But big orders have been slow to develop.

British Hovercraft said 350 workers at its Itchen plant are to be laid off, and the 2,000-man force on the Isle of Wight is to be cut about 10 percent.

Last Major Holdout,  
Anaconda Raises Prices  
NEW YORK, April 7 (Reuters).—Anaconda Co. today raised its domestic-produced copper price by four cents a pound to 60 cents, effective immediately.

The move brings Anaconda into line with the rest of the major U.S. producers, which have all boosted prices following the lead of Phelps Dodge last Tuesday.

## Peruvian News Cited

Selected N.Y. Issues Weak,  
But Dow Still Holding Steady

By Vartanig G. Vertan

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Selected glamour issues on the New York Stock Exchange came under renewed selling pressure today, while the threat of a new policy of national integration in Peru weakened prices of certain oil and copper stocks.

Meanwhile, "the center of the market," as some brokers describe leading industrial issues, continued to hold steady.

The Dow Jones industrial average added a token 0.66 to finish at 791.64, about the same level as in mid-January.

Computer Sciences fell 2 to 15 1/8 as it topped the active list. It was one of numerous glamour stocks setting new lows for 1970. Computer Sciences, which provides various computer services, sold earlier this year at 34 1/8. It plans to close an unsuccessful operation selling theater and sports tickets.

Also setting new yearly lows on the active roster were another computer-oriented concern, Planning Research, off 3 1/8 to 25 1/2, and Xerox, down 1 3/4 to 84 1/8.

Glamour stocks, some of which have suffered chilling losses during the last several weeks, are having trouble in a bear-market atmosphere described by one money manager as a "breakdown in earnings expectations."

In the computer field, National Cash Register slipped 1 1/2 to 128 1/2 and a new yearly low, IBM eased 1/2 to 330 after dropping 6 points yesterday.

Cornish Glass Works, however, ran against the tumbling trend in glamour as it rose 4 to 231. The company announced plans to enter the computer equipment field with a new device for displaying and recording data.

Alfa Romeo Profit  
Falls 23 Percent

MILAN, April 7 (Reuters).—Alfa Romeo SpA announced today a 23 percent slump in net profits for 1969, to 4.5 billion lire (\$7.2 million) from the 5.87 billion lire earned in 1968.

The company attributed the drop to increased costs for raw materials and the effects of strikes last fall. Turnover rose 12 percent to 205.96 billion lire (\$59.5 million).

Alfa Romeo said it plans to raise its capital to 70 billion lire (\$12.2 million) from 60 billion lire, but that details will not be released until the extraordinary general meeting to be held April 29.

Two copper producers responded to the latest development in Peru by posting substantial declines in stock prices. American Smelting & Refining fell on the active list, tumbled 2 7/8 to 32 1/8, while Cerro Corp. fell 2 7/8 to 33 7/8.

Finance-oriented issues shared in the general decline. Transamerica was down 3/4 to 20 5/8 and Chase Manhattan dropped 1 1/4 to 50 1/2.

Company  
Reports

Continuum Engine Co.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	111.8	92.0
Profits (millions)...	5.8	2.4
Per Share .....	0.95	0.57

\* Results for 1969 were depressed by a strike, the company noted.  
Eli Lilly

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	180.2	160.3
Profits (millions)...	32.7	27.2
Per Share .....	0.97	0.82

First National Bank in Dallas  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions) ... 4.25 3.86  
Profits (millions) ... 4.43 2.56  
Per Share .....

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	7.3	7.5
Profits (millions)...	0.79	0.83
Assets (millions) ...	6,023	5,294

Boeing Announces  
Work Force Cuts

SEATTLE, April 7 (AP).—

Boeing Co. says that its Seattle-area work force had declined another 4,000 in March, bringing the total cutback since Jan. 1, 1970 to 16,000.

Company employment in the area as of April 1 was listed at 64,000—down from a high of 101,500 in 1968.

Boeing announced over the weekend that it had cut its payroll by 5,000 at facilities in other parts of the United States.

"With terminations running higher than projected since January, the extent of reductions for the remainder of the year will depend upon success in obtaining new commercial airplane orders and winning major government contract competitions," the company said.

BASF Postpones U.S. Project  
Pending Clarification on Pollution

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, April 7 (Reuters).—Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik AG said today it has postponed until further notice plans to build a \$200 million petrochemical plant in South Carolina.

The postponement follows receipt of a letter from Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel threatening to fight the plan unless BASF guaranteed the "non-degradation" of coastal waters in the area.

A BASF spokesman said today the firm had replied to Mr. Hickel's letter of late March and would await clarification of the situation before proceeding with its plans.

BASF has already bought a 1,800-acre site for the plant, but needs U.S. permission for the import of raw materials and the digging of a 13.5-mile channel in the estuary site for tanker movement.

The pollution problem, according to conservationists who have opposed the BASF plan from the outset, centers on the upset of plant and animal life which might result from a deep-water channel as well as heat and pollution from the disposal of plant waste in the estuary.

## For Profit Motive Pointers

## Russians Plan to Set Up Business Schools

GENEVA, April 7 (AP).—The

Soviet Union has decided to set up its own business schools, where dedicated Communists will be taught that their main task is to make a profit.

Not only is that capitalist word mentionable in the Soviet Union

now, but the Russians have even decided to send a team to an international management development institute here where the profit motive is paramount.

About 30 managers from the Soviet Union are expected later this year at the Centre d'Etudes Industrielles (Industrial Study Center), an international business school for top management which puts around 400 executives a year through its intensified courses.

Ideologically Unchanged  
"Of course, ideologically, the Russians don't accept the profit motive," said the center's director, Ukraine-born Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, now a Canadian citizen. "But from the point of view of efficiency and decision-making they have realized that they must take profitability into account."

A delegation from the center visited the Soviet Union last month at the government's invitation.

"They have become tremendously interested in management development," said Mr. Hawrylyshyn. "We were told that they plan to set up a number of their own business schools based on our center. They showed particular interest in our advanced management program."

"The Russians have found out that it is no use having fully qualified, capable experts at state planning level if there is no quality factor under the managerial hierarchy."

"Up till now they never even counted capital costs or the scarcity value of their natural resources—they just counted how much it cost to dig them out of the ground. This, combined with their non-

convertible currency, meant that their prices had absolutely no relation to true production costs."

Adolf Lundin, a Swedish member of the center, who went to the Soviet Union, added: "In the Soviet economy there is tremendous scope for industrial production. But they just can't see a way of fulfilling it. There's a real crisis. And that is why they are so eager to consider capitalist management methods."

The study center, which has close relations with Geneva University, is 75 percent independent through tuition fees and in addition receives a grant from a large Western aluminum company. Executives taking its courses have included Polish and Czechoslovak Communist economic officials, but this will be the first time the Soviet Union has taken part.

Details Given  
For Zambian  
Copper Pact

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 7 (NYT).—Member companies of the Anglo-American copper mining group issued preliminary information yesterday on the scheme for reorganization following the Zambian government's takeover of 51 percent of their shares.

The boards of two of the group's units, Nchanga and Rhokana, will meet on April 15 to approve terminal dividends of \$170 a share in the case of Rhokana and 79 cents in the case of Nchanga.

The announcement said government shares would be held through a new company, Zambia Industrial and Mining Corp. Eventually it will vest its interests in a wholly-owned subsidiary called Mindeco Ltd.

Shareholder approval will be sought to vest the mining interests and liabilities of Nchanga, Rhokana and Rhokana Copper Refineries Ltd. in Bancroft Mines, which will in turn take the name Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.

Assets of existing companies excluded from amalgamation with the government will be vested in a new Bermuda company called Zambia Copper Investments Ltd.

This will issue its own fully paid shares and loan stock to ordinary shareholders in the companies in exchange for their existing holdings. Roan Selection Trust group is also to undertake a similar amalgamation arrangement of its Zambian copper interests.

Net values of the mining assets of the group for purposes of the takeover were given as \$336 million and excluded assets as \$103.2 million.

It has three selector buttons marked "general news," "stocks," and "sports" to permit selection of any of the three reports.

Asahi said the system is not intended to replace newspapers but to complement the newspaper service. It said the AT-3 can be mass-produced and sold at a cost of an ordinary color TV set.

Japanese Unveil  
Facsimile Printer  
For Newspapers

TOKYO, April 7 (AP).—Asahi Shimbun, Japan's largest selling newspaper, unveiled an experimental home facsimile newspaper printer today which prints both sides of a paper simultaneously.

The model, referred to as the AT-3, was demonstrated at Asahi Shimbun headquarters.

Two sides of a specially developed paper, midway in size between an ordinary newspaper and tabloid, were printed legibly in 5 minutes and 40 seconds.

The development, Asahi said, was a continuing experiment to collect technical data for evaluating the feasibility of servicing homes with facsimile newspapers on a commercial basis.

The AT-3, as well as an earlier model, was developed jointly by Asahi and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba). It features an electrostatic recording system using two recording heads equipped with multiple, needle-shaped steel electrodes.

It has three selector buttons marked "general news," "stocks," and "sports" to permit selection of any of the three reports.

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## Milwaukee Routed in Debut

## Mets Win Opener for 1st Time

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special).—The world champion New York Mets continued their winning streak today by winning an opening game for the first time in their nine-year history.

Denny Clendenon got a pinch-hit single with the bases loaded in the 11th inning to give the Mets a 5-3 victory over the Pirates at Pittsburgh. It was the Mets' fifth-straight triumph, counting the final four games of their World Series victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

The Mets' 26-game winner of last year, Tom Seaver, was not around at the finish, however. Ron Taylor, who relieved him in the ninth inning, pitched the victory. Tug McGraw pitched the bottom of the 11th to get the save.

The Mets' two-run outburst in the 11th wasted a fine pitching performance by Pirate starter Steve Blass, a 16-game winner last season. Blass worked the first ten innings for the Pirates. Chuck Hartenstein, who took over in the 11th, took the loss.

Phillies 2, Cubs 0

At Philadelphia, Chris Short returned to the mound for the first time in nearly a year and pitched a five-hitter as the Phillies defeated Chicago, 2-0. Short had missed almost all of last season with a back injury. Ferguson Jenkins was charged with the loss.

Orioles 5, Indians 2

In the American League, champion Baltimore opened its season with an 8-2 victory over Sam McDowell at Cleveland. Dave McNally, the Orioles' 20-game winner last year, went the distance, allowing only four hits. He received home-run support from Frank Robinson. The Orioles, trailing, 2-1, after six innings, scored twice in the seventh, four times in the eighth and once in the ninth to win going away.

Angels 12, Brewers 0

Major league baseball returned to Milwaukee, but it was not played by the home team. Andy Messersmith of California allowed the Brewers only four hits and the Angels reached five Milwaukee pitchers for 14 on the way to a 12-0 triumph.

Twins 12, White Sox 0

At Chicago, the defending Western Division champion Minnesota opened with a 12-0 rout of the White Sox. Jim Perry, who won 20 games in 1969, pitched a six-hitter and Brant Alyea, an outfielder acquired from the Washington Senators in the off-season, hit two home runs.

Red Sox 4, Yankees 3

At New York, Boston held on for a 4-3 victory over the Yankees. Gary Peters, the ex-White Sox star who was the rage of spring training, got the victory, although he needed relief help from Bill Lee in the sixth inning when the Yankees scored their three runs. The Red Sox had taken an early 4-0 lead against Mel Stottlemyre, the Yankees' 20-game winner of last season.

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## Exhibition Baseball

Final Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

W L Pct. GB

New York 14 10 .583

Boston 13 10 .563

Baltimore 12 13 .478

Cleveland 12 16 .429

Detroit 12 18 .400

Chicago 12 18 .400

Minnesota 12 18 .400

San Francisco 12 18 .400

Los Angeles 12 18 .400

Atlanta 12 18 .400

San Diego 12 18 .400

Monday's Result

Cincinnati 5, Montreal 1

(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0

New York 5, Pittsburgh 2

Cincinnati 2, Los Angeles, night

Atlanta 2, San Francisco, night

Only games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST

W L Pct. GB

Oakland 12 10 .545

Milwaukee 12 10 .545

California 10 10 .500

Kansas City 10 10 .500

Minnesota 10 10 .500

Chicago 10 10 .500

San Francisco 10 10 .500

Los Angeles 10 10 .500

Monday's Result

Detroit 4, Washington 2

(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Boston 2, New York 0

Baltimore 6, Cleveland 2

Minnesota 15, Chicago 2

California 12, Milwaukee 4

Oakland 4, Kansas City 0

Detroit 2, Washington, night

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NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

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OPENING DAY—Morgana Roberts, an "exotic" dancer who publicizes her career by running out on ball fields and kissing players, returns to box seat after inspiring Frank Howard of Senators. Last season, she kissed Cleve Boyer of Atlanta.

## Canadiens Blame Detroit Management

## NHL Investigating Wings' Loss to Rangers

By Gerald Ekenazi

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—The Detroit Red Wings' loss to the New York Rangers last night was a violent reaction to the final, improbable day of the National Hockey League season, Clarence Campbell, the president, said yesterday he was "making inquiries" into the actions and words of Detroit coach Sid Abel, whose club was trounced by the Rangers Sunday afternoon.

The Red Wings' 9-5 defeat in New York allowed the Rangers to make the playoffs on the basis of goals scored, after the Montreal Canadiens bowed at night to Chicago, 10-2.

Fans everywhere—but especially in Montreal—were wondering whether Abel fielded his best available team. The squad had clinched third place in the East Division, but had a shot at second.

Gordie Howe, the Wings' Mr. Everything, saw spot duty, as did his long-time center, Alex Delvecchio. The No. 2 goalie, Roger Crozier, was in the nets instead of Roy Edwards (who was suffering from nervous cramps).

Abel, however, told Detroit newsmen that "mathematically, I didn't think we could make second. The odds were that Boston would defeat Toronto. Why should I let my guys go out and bat their heads against the wall?"

The Canadiens' general manager, Sam Pollock, was bitter as he spoke from Montreal. It was apparent he placed part of the blame for his club's loss on Abel's shoulders.

Monday's Line Scores

Detroit 9, New York 5

Washington 10, Montreal 2

Los Angeles 10, Boston 2

Chicago 10, St. Louis 2

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 2

Columbus 10, New York Islanders 2

San Jose 10, Vancouver 2

Edmonton 10, Calgary 2

Winnipeg 10, Regina 2

Saskatoon 10, Swift Current 2

Regina 10, Moose Jaw 2

Calgary 10, Lethbridge 2

Edmonton 10, Vancouver 2

San Jose 10, Winnipeg 2

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